THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

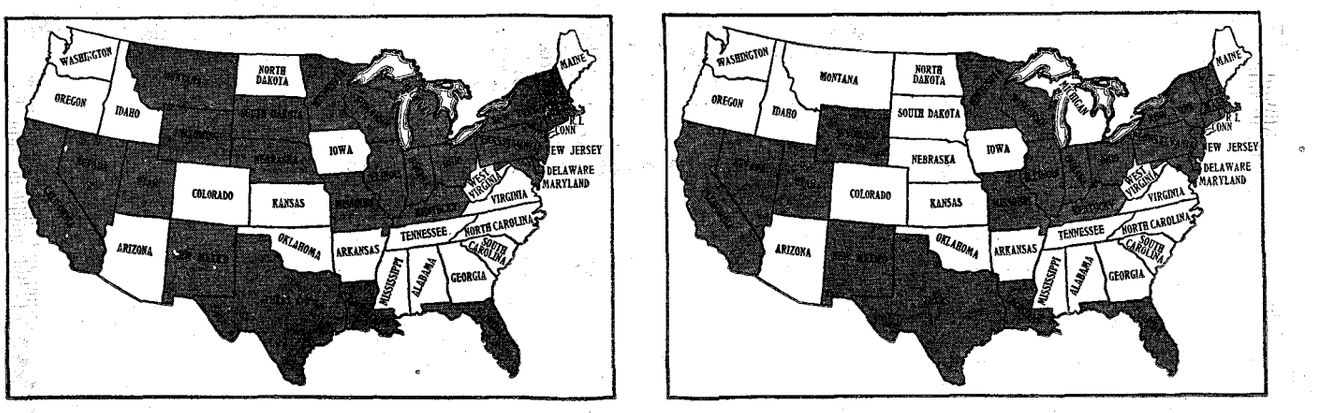
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LIII, No. 22 New York, November 25, 1916 Whole Number 1388

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

FOUR MORE "DRY" STATES

MICHIGAN, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana added to the ranks of the "dry" States by constitutional amendments; Prohibition governors elected in Florida and Utah, and a popular vote for the abolition of the liquor traffic in the Territory of Alaska—these triumphs of the Prohibition cause in the elections of November 7 crowd into the background the vote polled by the Prohibition party's Presidential candidate. Nor does this astonishing increase of dry territory tell the whole story. In Arkansas, Washington, Colorado, and Oregon, already under State-wide prohibition, propositions were submitted to the voters for various modifications of the law in favor of the liquor interests, and in all cases these amendments were defeated. In two "wet" States that voted on the question, Missouri and California, prohibition was defeated, but in Missouri the contest was so close that only the vote of St. Louis, the great brewing center, kept the State out of the dry column. A glance at the accompanying maps will show that the number of States under State-wide prohibition laws has jumped from 19 to 23, or almost one-half the Union. "It will be noticed that Maine is the only State in the list east of the Mississippi River and north of Mason and Dixon's line," remarks the Newark *Star-Eagle*, which adds that "prohibition still remains a Southern and Western idea."



BEFORE AND AFTER ELECTION. WHITE STATES HAVE STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION.

"This reform, like every other obtained in the last twenty years, is moving from the West and South to the North and East," said William J. Bryan to a Denver interviewer; and he added: "National prohibition will be an acute issue four years hence, unless the amendment is submitted to the States before that time, which is possible." A few days later, in New York, he said to a representative of the New York *World:*

"My work during the next four years will be to contribute whatever I can toward making the national Democracy dry. When an issue arises it must be met, and the prohibition issue is here. Our party can not afford to take the immoral side of a moral issue. The Democratic party can not afford to become the champion of the brewery, the distillery, and the saloon. The members of the party will not permit it to be buried in a drunkard's grave."

Encouraged by the "dry" victories of the election, the Prohibition forces in Congress, led by Senator Sheppard, of Texas, are preparing to force a vote in the forthcoming session on a national amendment to prohibit the sale, manufacture, or importation of alcoholic beverages in the United States, reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post.* Such an amendment, as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* reminds us, will require a two-thirds vote of the House and Senate for submission and a three-quarters vote of the States for ratification.

Many observers seem to believe that the steady march of local and State victories for prohibition is rapidly robbing the National Prohibition party of its issue, but its leaders claim that its ticket,

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; three months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada, 85 cents a year; other foreign postage, $2.00 a year. **BACK NUMBERS,** not over three months old, 25 cents each; over three months old, $1.00 each. **SEMIANNUAL INDEXES,** issued in January and July will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address-label; subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Notwithstanding this, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired; still, subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

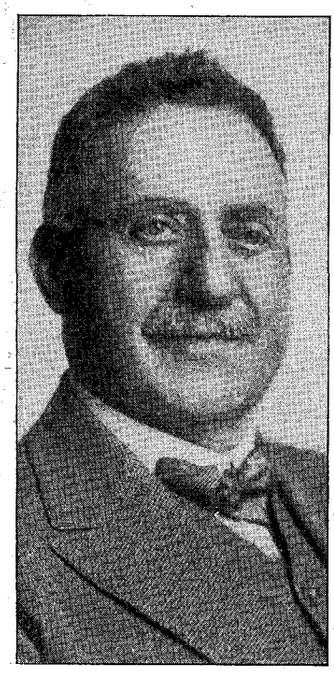
Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

headed by former Governor Hanly, of Indiana, and Dr. Landrith, of Tennessee, polled a vote of 350,000, as compared with 208,000 in 1912. The official returns, however, are not yet in, and in the meanwhile the Springfield *Republican* regards this estimate as "optimistic."

"The time has come for the final drive for the settlement of the prohibition proposition in the United States," declares Dr. P. A. Baker, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, who is quoted by *The National Daily* (Westerville, O.) as saying further:



UTAH'S GOVERNOR-ELECT.

Simon Bamberger was elected on the Democratic ticket, but he and the new legislature are said to be pledged to reenact the prohibition law vetoed by his predecessor.

"The liquor interests of the country meddled in the election in a number of States without impressive results. Everywhere they presented adverse measures, such as the home rule in Michigan, they were overwhelmingly snowed under. In the State of Washington, for example, which voted out saloons a year ago, the brewery interests attempted, through the initiative and referendum, to regain a foothold in that State. Present reports are that they failed by about 100,000 majority. Their showing was about the same everywhere they attempted these tactics in dry States. . . . .

"The member of Congress or United States Senate who opposes the American principle of the submission of the joint prohibition resolution to the States for ratification has a short political career before him. The one thing that the American people have made up their minds to is the absolute extinction of the beverage liquor-traffic.

"The political party, from this on, that has not confidence enough in the American people to trust them to deal with this question as citizens of the several States is not a party that the people of the country can afford to trust. With 85 per cent. of the territory of the country under prohibition, and with 63 per cent. of the population of the country living in territory from which the saloon has been outlawed, there can be but one slogan—'On to Washington.'"

Earlier successes might have been regarded as flashes of revolt against liquor, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, "but it now becomes apparent that a steady, strong impulse is at work. This is not a flash. It is a progress." There has been no more remarkable development in American politics since the nation was founded than the rapid growth of prohibition sentiment, says the Philadelphia *North American*, which sees in the liquor question "the greatest single issue of the day." Commenting on the verdict of the polls on this issue on November 7, the Philadelphia paper goes on to say:

"The liquor traffic met the most overwhelming condemnation that has been visited upon it in half a century.

"It is striking enough to say that four States, with an aggregate population of more than 5,000,000, voted themselves under prohibition, another electing a Prohibition legislature and governor, and that this action makes 'dry' twenty-three States, embracing, with those States made partially dry under local option, more than 60 per cent. of the people of the country and 85 per cent. of its area. Yet these facts just begin to tell the story of the liquor disaster. . . . . .

"Because this tremendous sentiment is based upon economic truth and the facts of experience, it operates without regard to locality, political partizanship, or any other consideration. Of the four States which adopted prohibition last week, Michigan is noted for lumbering, mining, and manufacturing industries; Montana is a mining and cattle region; Nebraska and South Dakota are agricultural. The first and last were carried by the Republicans, the second and third by the Democrats.

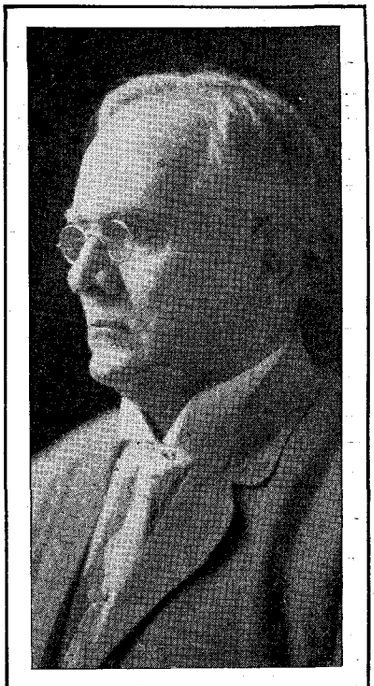
"But the all-embracing sweep of the sentiment, and its potency in accomplishing results in spite of conflict over other issues, can not be fully understood until one examines all the contests where it reached a decision. For the astonishing fact is that even where prohibition was not actually a recognized factor, it determined the result and overturned the most elaborate campaign arrangements of the big parties.

"It is worth noting that Michigan, Nebraska, and South Dakota tried prohibition many years ago, but repealed the laws. That they have adopted the policy again means that there will be no going backward.

"Utah, one of the two States that remained faithful to the Republican party in 1912, amazed the politicians by turning Democratic this year. The change was a repudiation of the reactionary Smoot leadership, but it was due in great measure to antiliquor sentiment. The legislature a year or so ago passed a prohibition law, but the Republican governor vetoed it. This year the Democratic candidate made his campaign on a pledge to sign the law if it were reenacted, and the people made doubly sure by electing both him and a Prohibition legislature. The Wilson electors were carried in at the same time.

"Florida, naturally, had no real party contest, but the fight for the governorship between two Democrats was decided on the prohibition issue. Beaten by the machine at the primaries, the 'dry' candidate was named on an independent ticket and actually defeated the regular nominee. . . . . .

"Missouri, the home of the greatest brewing industry in the world, showed 100,000 reduction in the normal majority favoring the saloon. But it took the vote of St. Louis to keep the state 'wet,' while Kansas City, which five years ago voted three to one for liquor, declared this time for prohibition. The explanation is simple. Just across the river is Kansas City, Kan., and the contrast in public order, industrial progress, and general economic well-being revealed by the Kansas community inspired the revolutionary vote.



FLORIDA'S GOVERNOR-ELECT.

The Rev. Sydney J. Catts headed a prohibition-independent ticket, and won against the regular Democratic and Republican candidates. He declares, however, against any "sumptuary or blue laws."

"The irresistible argument of example was, indeed, a powerful influence in every test. The successful candidate for governor of South Dakota emphasized in all his campaign speeches the desirability of bringing the State up to the level of North Dakota, which has been 'dry' since 1907, and which has distanced its neighbor in prosperity. In the same way each prohibition State created sentiment beyond its own borders—the experience of West Virginia and Kansas and Tennessee had its effect in Michigan and Nebraska.

"Idaho was already 'dry' territory, under an act of the legislature, but emphasized its decision last Tuesday by adopting a constitutional amendment."

In the four States that have just gone dry, the New York *Times* points out, "the principal market lost to the liquor men is Detroit"—which now becomes the largest dry city in the United States.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HIS HAPPY HOME-COMING.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"HE KEPT US OUT OF WASHINGTON."
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

TWO HARD ROADS.

HOW LABOR VOTED

THE POLITICAL SERMONIZERS "have run out of texts," declares the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), as it finds the doubtful States "uncommonly certain," party strongholds become doubtful, and the labor vote, the suffrage vote, the "hyphen" vote, and the border vote being cast in the most mystifying and unexpected fashion. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, made strong appeals on behalf of President Wilson, and the Adamson Eight-Hour Law was expected to win union-labor votes for the President, who secured its passage. Yet, the New York *Journal of Commerce* points out, the "labor" vote appears to have been divided "very much like the traders' vote or the professional men's vote, according to the political convictions or associations of those who cast them and not in any class interest." This year's election, in the New York *Tribune's* (Rep.) opinion, "demonstrated beyond dispute the non-deliverability of the union-labor vote." Indeed, complains the Democratic Buffalo *Enquirer*, "in view of the fact that President Wilson was responsible for, and there have been passed during his Administration, more bills affecting organized labor than ever before in the nation's history, the men affiliated with labor did not give him the support he deserved from their hands."

These statements are based on the Republican pluralities in the great railroad and industrial States of the East and Middle West. On the other hand, there are claims that union labor swung California and Ohio and was effective in several of the smaller Western States carried by the President. The labor slogan of President Wilson's campaigners is held by a New York *Evening Sun* writer largely responsible for the fact that Mr. Benson ran far behind State and Congressional Socialist tickets throughout the country. Even so, it may be noted here, the vote for the Socialist national ticket is put unofficially at about 1,200,000 as against 900,000 in 1912. There is thus no clear indication of the effect of the Adamson Law on the election, despite the prominent part it played in the later weeks of the campaign. But this piece of legislation is by no means considered out of politics, for the President expects to put through the rest of his program of labor legislation at the coming short session of Congress, as the railroads are instituting a great legal drive against the Adamson Law, and other employers of labor talk of combining to combat labor's influence on legislation.

Besides the very evident fact that great industrial States like New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan were lost by the President, the Springfield (Mass.) *Union* (Rep.) notes that while Hartford, Conn., "a conservative and wealthy city, gave Wilson 3,000 plurality, Bridgeport, an industrial center and leader in munition-manufactures, gave Hughes a plurality of 1,200." The New York *Tribune*, too, points out in its editorial discussion of the labor vote that—

"Republican nominees for Congress were elected in nearly all the big organized-labor centers. Many extreme union-labor Democrats like Buchanan and Tavenner, of Illinois, and Bailey, of Pennsylvania, were defeated for reelection. McGillicuddy lost in Maine in September. David J. Lewis, for many years the Mine Workers' representative from the Sixth Maryland District, was defeated last Tuesday for United States Senator. . . . . .

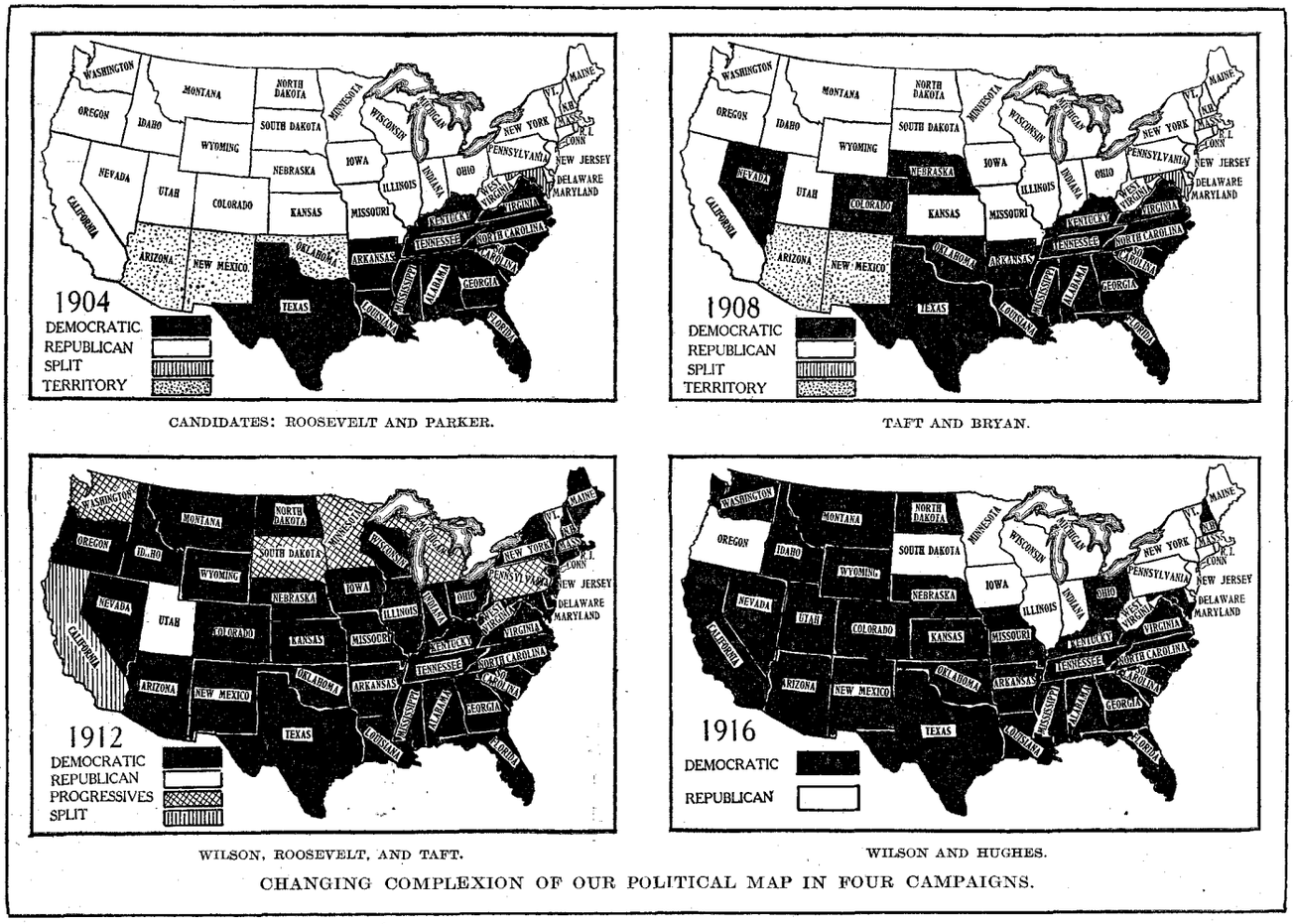
"The vote which reelected Mr. Wilson came largely from the rural districts, from States in which there is only a trace of highly unionized labor."

Now, "if the labor-unions had followed their leaders for Wilson he would have carried New York City by 100,000 instead of by 40,000," the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) observes. The solid labor vote of Chicago would have given Illinois to the President; if even the railroad vote of Indiana had been cast solidly for him "there would have been no need to wait for the results from California and Minnesota." Yet, Republican politicians, according to the New York *Evening Sun*, admitted that the labor vote had undoubtedly been the means of carrying Ohio for Wilson and might have been the determining factor in California. William G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, is quoted by the New York *Tribune* as saying that 13,000 members of the railroad brotherhoods in California, 2,500 in New York, 12,000 in Minnesota, 3,500 in New Mexico, and 30,000 in Ohio were practically unanimous for Wilson. *The Tribune* learned that "these votes in Ohio and California would not have been turned against Hughes if he simply had kept quiet about the Adamson Law. When he attacked it, however, the Brotherhoods made it their chief issue and campaigned directly under the Democratic National Committee." The railroad organizations emphasized the fact that "President Wilson had cast his lot with them. If he were defeated and a Republican President and Congress elected, they stood to lose the Adamson Law."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOW THE PROGRESSIVES VOTED

THE INQUEST on the Republican disaster of November 7 is bringing out some testimony on the whereabouts of the Progressives on that date. Four years ago the 4,119,507 Progressives carried five States, split California, and ran second in twenty-two. What were they doing this year? It does not seem fair to the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* (Rep.) to blame them for the Republican defeat, and the Oshkosh *Northwestern* (Rep.) insists that "the Republican ticket would have been beaten far worse if it had not been for the Progressives." But we find an agreement among a large number of Democratic, Republican, and independent dailies that while the Progressives helped to swell the Hughes plurality in some of the Eastern States, yet it was the swing of Western Progressives to Wilson which was largely, if not primarily, responsible for the Western Democratic landslide which reelected the President.



CANDIDATES: ROOSEVELT AND PARKER. TAFT AND BRYAN.

WILSON, ROOSEVELT, AND TAFT. WILSON AND HUGHES.

CHANGING COMPLEXION OF OUR POLITICAL MAP IN FOUR CAMPAIGNS.

The decisive factor in Mr. Wilson's reelection, says the Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.), "was his acceptance by the truest of the Progressives as the representative of the progressive spirit," for "the zealous minority of the Progressives who refused to follow their unfaithful leader back to the camp of the reactionists gave to the President the States of Kansas and California, which turned the scale in his favor, and the minor States west of the Mississippi, without which he could not have been reelected." Both East and West, the verdict, as seen by the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), was rendered "against the standpat policy of the Republicans and the sit-tight campaign of Mr. Hughes." In his speeches the Republican candidate, says this observer, "could have easily won a mighty response from the progressive West; as it was, he merely baffled and chilled it." The Republicans, thinks the Boston *Herald*, a Hughes paper, shaped their campaign badly by overestimating public interest in our foreign policy and in the Mexican question, and giving "far too little attention to social and industrial legislation." What gave Mr. Wilson the support of thousands of Progressives, according to Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, "was not satisfaction with our foreign relations, but satisfaction with such progressive legislation as rural credits, the tariff commission, the Eight-Hour Law, the Child Labor Law, and other statutes purely progressive in origin." The President, as the Syracuse *Post-Standard* believes, knowing that Democratic votes alone could not reelect him, "made it his underlying policy to win the Progressives who had departed from Republicanism and who had not so far to go to embrace a Democratic candidate as Republicans had." This bid for Progressive support, says the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* (Dem.)—which would like the President better if he were a more orthodox party man—"displeased many Democrats, but it did not displease them enough to cause them to vote against him," while it won the support of Progressives whom the Colonel had contracted to turn over in a body to the Republican candidate."

The Democratic National Committeeman from California admits that "without the help of the Progressives and independents we could not have carried California." A. B. Garretson, Chief of the Order of Railroad Conductors, who led the railroad trainmen in the fight which led to the Eight-Hour Law, says: "Thousands of Progressives undoubtedly voted for Wilson when it became apparent that every predatory interest was advocating the election of his opponents." Matthew Hall, a prominent Massachusetts Progressive who supported Wilson, says it was the President's "progressive domestic policy that won." Bainbridge Colby, the most conspicuous Progressive leader to espouse the Democratic cause this year, is quoted by the New York *Times* as saying:

"The nomination of Mr. Hughes made no appeal to Progressive sentiment. His speech of acceptance contained some perfunctory references to Progressive principles, but it was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

without any note of real sympathy. It promptly accentuated the Progressive drift to Mr. Wilson. . . . . .

"I think it is safe to say that 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the 1914 Progressive vote was cast for Wilson. I have always thought that the 1914 vote was the just measure of the Progressive party's strength in the country. Those 2,000,000 votes represented the irreducible minimum after the Roosevelt Republicans, who helped swell the 1912 vote, had returned to the Republican party, which in reality they had never left.

"President Wilson is the foremost Progressive in the country to-day, and the returns show that the Progressives recognize him as such."

Copyrighted by the International Film Company.

LISTENING TO THE CALL.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson's overwhelming plurality of nearly 300,000 votes for United States Senator in a State that went for Wilson has started Presidential talk among his friends.

In the view of Chester H. Rowell, former Progressive and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of California,

"Charles Evans Hughes was defeated because his Western trip did not convince the rank and file of Western Progressives that his election would mean a sufficient recognition of the Progressive movement and influence in a newer Republicanism. The incidents of his trip in California, when he was prevented from seeing or recognizing Governor Hiram W. Johnson or being recognized by Progressive leaders, were the climax of the situation here. This impression on the part of many Progressives was a personal injustice to Mr. Hughes, but was not an injustice to those who mismanaged his Western tour."

One of the most vigorous expressions of Progressive Republican opinion comes from William Allen White, of Kansas, a State that gave President Wilson a plurality of 38,000, but reelected a Republican Governor by thrice as large a margin. From Mr. White's statement, as printed in the New York *Tribune*, we quote the following, beginning with an allusion to the gathering which nominated Hughes and Fairbanks in the Coliseum at Chicago. He styles it—

"A convention that was a sort of compromise between a directors' meeting and a memorial service, nominating two estimable mutes who went sighing through America over the vanity of human frailty, who could conduct nothing but a funeral. And the gorgeously funny part of the spectacle was that the mourners, big and little, presumed to talk Americanism, and when they talked about it they crossed themselves and raised their eyes heavenward as if Americanism were some sort of sacred formula. . . . In the West there was a definite feeling that the whole procession was a fake. . . . .

"The opportunity to vote as they wished to vote was taken from a great body of men when the Progressive party quit business. But they would not vote with those who disturbed the aspirations of the people. Not even the issue of national honor swayed these Western political crusaders. Disheartened and ashamed, but with unbroken spirits and unshaken convictions, these people voted for Wilson. Their leaders went to Hughes. But the folks in the West refused to follow. They would vote for a man and a party that they despised before voting for a party that they distrusted."

Copyrighted by the New York Evening Post Company.

BITTER ALE.

—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

In the editorial columns of his Emporia *Gazette* (Prog. Rep.), Mr. White said immediately after the election:

"The Republican party is not united. It is not even associated.

"Yet the case for the Republican party is very hopeful. A right-about-face in its leadership in the East—the elimination of Penrose, Barnes, Crane, Watson, and the Old Guard, will restore the party to power in Congress and will carry the next election. But any further compromise, any further slip or surrender to the Republicanism of the Barnes and Penrose type, means continued disaster, and final dissolution for the Republican party. If so stalwart, conscientious, independent, and wise a man as Hughes can not move the West to the Republican party, fancy what a standpatter would do! He would not get even Vermont and Utah. For Utah slipt this year."

The call for a Progressive leadership as the only salvation of the Republican party is also voiced by men like Raymond Robins, Senator Miles Poindexter, and Henry J. Allen. It is demanded by many Progressive Republican newspapers, the Toledo *Blade* and the New York *Tribune* being especially eloquent on this point. Slightly different is the view-point of cheerful losers of the regular Republican variety. Thus Myron T. Herrick, defeated candidate for United States Senator in Ohio, believes that—

"The election has left the Republican party in better shape than it found it. It was split up between Republicans and Progressives. It is now together again."

Democrats, on the other hand, prophesy a second split in the Republican ranks, or the permanent alinement of Western Progressives with the Democrats. The St. Louis *Post Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.) rejoices that "out of the progressive elements of the old parties there has arisen a new party—the progressive Democracy—which will dominate American politics for a generation." With this the Newark *News* (Ind.) agrees, saying:

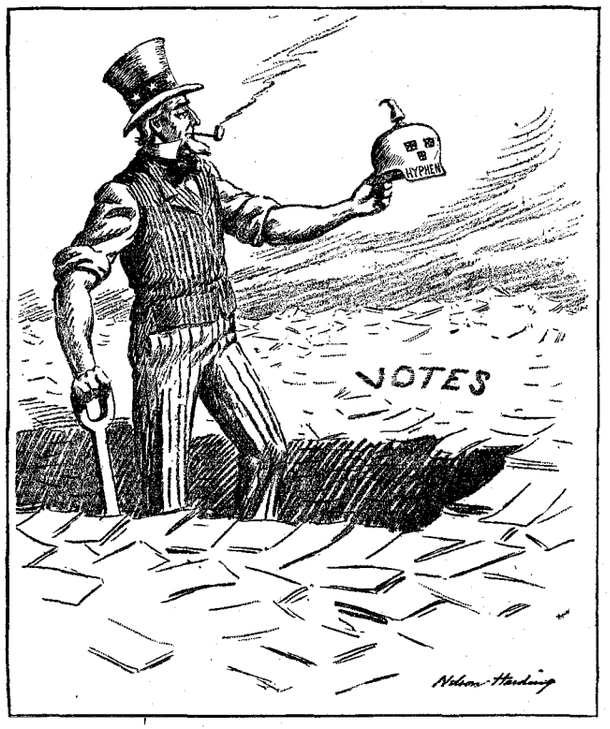
"Wilson has done what Roosevelt tried and failed to do—actually constructed a new party—not only inspired it, but has given the country a long-enough continuous period of experience with it to afford its principles and ideals a fair chance to take firm hold on the perceptions of the American public. For the party that has won is not that of the Tammany Democrats, nor their counterparts in Chicago. Neither is it that of the populistic provincialism of Bryan, nor the traditional conservatism of Cleveland. Nor again is it of the old tariff-for-revenue-only Democracy."

By the time his term ends, President Wilson "should have to his credit the achievement of having created a new Democratic party . . . committed to liberalism."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOW THE "HYPHEN" VOTED

ONE THING the election did was to "bury the racial hyphen," thinks the New York *World* (Dem.), as it marks the failure of Mr. Hughes to show any great strength in the German-American strongholds. Milwaukee and St. Louis, for example, gave Mr. Wilson majorities, while "Cincinnati was carried by Mr. Hughes, but by no more than a normal vote." Some of the propagandists, friendly to Germany



"ALAS, POOR YORICK!"

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

and hostile to the President, attribute the Republican pluralities in the East to the "so-called hyphen vote," and explain the small Democratic plurality in New York City by Tammany's inability to keep German and Irish voters in line. Of course, the New York *Evening Post* remarks,

"It would be foolish to deny that a good many American citizens of German birth or extraction voted for Hughes to show their dislike for Wilson; but instead of the deafening rush of an avalanche which the professional German-Americans have been leading some timid souls to fear, the sound is one that it almost requires a microphone to detect. The German-American vote is one of a dozen elements—the Catholic vote, the woman vote, the Jewish vote, and what not—which enter as more or less real factors in the result, but of which, after all, far the greater part is cast upon considerations which are quite independent of the peculiar interests or prejudices of the class in question."

The "bogy" of the German vote was quite ineffectual, similarly observes the Boston *News Bureau* (Ind.), and "if there were such definite entities as Hebrew and Catholic 'votes,' they failed to 'come across.'" As the Boston editor views the election, "there was just one 'vote' reached by special appeal —the farmers'. They succumbed to the 'kept-us-out' argument." Likewise *The World's Work* finds nothing in the election but "an American vote," and rejoices that "the fantom of German-Americanism, which has been haunting the United States for the last two years, has definitely been laid." In the New York *Times's* discussion of these phases of the election we read:

"A close analysis of the vote, precinct by precinct, in German-American districts, may make it appear that ballots were cast now and then to punish Wilson for not favoring an embargo on munitions, but a survey of the returns by States fails to disclose where the hyphenate vote threw a single electoral vote to Hughes. Either there was no hyphen vote or it was canceled, or more than canceled, in its own territory by antihyphen votes."

Some explanations of this result are thus presented:

"In some States it was because the German-Americans refused to follow their leaders, and voted for Wilson or Hughes, according to their ancient party predilections, or for other reasons, just as other men did. In other States the German-Americans followed their leaders so ostentatiously as to arouse the wrath of other Americans in much larger numbers, and these other Americans voted for Wilson.

"In one State, Maryland, they turned flatly against their leaders because Roosevelt was supporting Hughes, and there they voted for Wilson for hyphenate reasons. In other States they put their prosperity above their allegiance to the Fatherland; one such State was Illinois. In others they were too few to accomplish anything."

Fair Play (New York), a Republican German-American weekly, in a post-election editorial entitled "The Disappearance of the Hyphen," declares that—

"The entire German-American vote can not be, and never will be, delivered to any one candidate. . . . 'German' communities like the Dakotas, Kansas, and Missouri, and the cities of St. Paul, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee have gone for President Wilson, or gone for Hughes with greatly reduced majorities, altho a few cheap agitators undertook to deliver the entire vote to Mr. Hughes."

The German vote, says the editor of the Denver *Colorado Herold*, was divided, because of "Roosevelt's dartings and Hughes's lukewarmness in not espousing the cause of the United States in the blacklist and postal irregularities. Hughes could have swept the country by making a strong fight for just what Wilson was condoning." Mr. Jeremiah O'Leary, of the American Truth Society, whose vote was so conspicuously disdained by the President, is quoted by the New York *World* as saying:

"Mr. Roosevelt out-Wilsoned Wilson. He was more British, more anti-German than we ever claimed Mr. Wilson to be. Mr. Roosevelt denounced Mr. Wilson because he did not go to war with Germany—he attacked the hyphen vote—he told the people what he would have done had he been President, just as tho that were an issue in the campaign, with the result that he drove thousands of votes in Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, California, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Michigan away from Mr. Hughes into the Wilson, Socialistic, or 'no vote' columns —votes that Mr. Hughes, as returns show, needed to win."

Mr. Alphonse G. Koelble, who bears the title of Honorary President of the New York State Branch of the International German-American Alliance, thus explains President Wilson's small vote in New York and his consequent loss of the Empire State's forty-five votes in the electoral college:

"Tammany did all it could, but it could not control the German and Irish voters, and that is why Queens, which hadn't gone Republican in fifty years, went for Hughes. Eighty-five per cent. of the German vote in this city was for him, and 25 to 35 per cent. of the Irish."

The Irish World (New York) agrees that the defection of Democratic Irish-Americans in New York and New Jersey "enabled the Republicans to carry those two important States for Mr. Hughes." And in *The Gaelic American* (New York), we read:

"It is an incontrovertible fact that the so-called 'hyphenated Americans' were the most important factor in the campaign. They carried New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Delaware for Hughes; they saved Michigan and would have saved Ohio and California but for the blundering of the Republican National Committee. . . . And all this was accomplished in spite of the hostility of an important element of the Republican party which was in control of the National Committee."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mr. George Sylvester Viereck, in his *Fatherland* (New York), writing before the outcome of the election was finally determined, called it "a triumph for Americanism in every State of the Union." Incidentally, he said,

"It has been a triumph for German-Americans. If Mr. Wilson is defeated the hyphen is the hatchet that has decapitated his hopes. If Mr. Hughes is defeated he is defeated because he permitted his Machiavellian adviser, Theodore Roosevelt, to drive the German-American vote into the Wilson camp."

Unquestionably, writes a Milwaukee correspondent of the New York *Times*, "the hyphen carried Wisconsin for Hughes." He notes the exception in the case of the largely German city of Milwaukee, which gave the President a plurality of 6,000 votes in the county, a circumstance which has been explained by the Democratic appeal to the labor vote and the reaction against the "hyphenate" campaign for Hughes. But the size of the "hyphen vote" in the State alarms the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), which sees "a menace to America" in the fact that "in Wisconsin, as in other parts of the country, thousands of men went to the polls Tuesday and voted, not for the interests of America, but for what they believed to be the interests of Germany."

THE BLOODSHED AT EVERETT

NOT IN THE MOVIES, but in the port of Everett, Washington, a sanguinary drama was enacted on November 5, in which some observers see implicated the labor problem of the entire Pacific Coast. On that date, press dispatches relate, at 2 o'clock of a Sunday afternoon, the steamer *Verona*, out of Seattle, drew up at the Everett City wharf. Her passenger-list consisted of 250 Industrial Workers of the World. They were armed. Armed also, and at bay on the dock, were the sheriff, his deputies, and a vigilance committee of 150 citizens. The sheriff told the Workers they could not land. Their spokesman argued with him, and then made a speech. Firing followed and about one thousand shots were exchanged. In the legal battle to ensue, press reports indicate, a main point in dispute will be which side fired first. Two men on the dock were killed, five lay lifeless on the deck of the *Verona*, and some forty in all had been wounded, as she backed out and turned her bow toward Seattle.

It is "humiliating" to realize that in no other country but this the "loafers" should be permitted to organize and indulge in such performances as those of "the I Won't Works." This is the reflection of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, shared by some other journals, but the Socialist *Northwest Worker*, published at Everett, speaks of the clash as "a regrettable occurrence, but one that is bound to occur time and time again in the class struggle," and it adds that this one is "only a mere ripple of the bloody slaughter that will continue to burst out from time to time." Reviewing the facts in the case, the Portland *Oregonian* recalls that a strike of shingle-weavers has been in progress at Everett, and the I. W. W. "concluded to take a hand." Scenes of disorder and lawlessness followed, said to be "incited by the I. W. W.," and they were finally expelled from the town by the local authorities, aided by citizens. Some of the Workers returned and were again put out of town, and then the leaders of the organization summoned their followers from all quarters to march on Everett and "vindicate the right of free speech." *The Oregonian* goes on to say that—

"Seven men are dead as a result of the I. W. W. excursion, and the cause of free riot has not been materially helped by them. They say they are going to have the Everett citizens arrested for murder; but it is not likely they will try it. An appeal to the law would have been far more appropriate when they were driven out of Everett. If they were there for any lawful purpose, they would have got protection. But, instead, they sought their own remedy—force—and murder is the result. If they had a grievance, they lost the right to have it satisfied by orderly processes when they proposed at the point of the pistol to coerce the people of Everett to tolerate their presence."

When the captain of the *Verona* reached Seattle, the port of departure, the dead were removed to the morgue, the wounded taken to hospitals, and those unharmed to jail. The Seattle *Times* is severe in criticism of Mayor Gill of that city and Chief of Police Beckingham for their failure to prevent the setting-out of the "armed I. W. W. mob," and the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* believes that the whole tragic affair is "the inevitable outcome of the cowardice and weakness with which the authorities, and particularly politicians, treat everything and anything which masquerades as a 'labor' question." Adverting to the I. W. W., *The Post-Intelligencer* remarks:

"Organized labor does not affiliate with this gang of thugs. Decent workingmen have no sympathy with them or their methods.

"But wherever there is a labor dispute, there the I. W. W. congregate in numbers, introducing violence into a trouble sufficiently severe and harassing in itself. They do this in the practical certainty that, as these crimes are committed ostensibly in the name of 'labor,' they will go unpunished, because office-holders and politicians have an abnormal fear of offending the 'labor' vote, even through enforcing the law against thugs who use a labor dispute merely as an opportunity for committing crimes against property and persons.

"The thugs of the I. W. W. proceed on the theory that they can go as far as they like and that they will not be punished, for fear of alienating the 'labor' vote.

"They must be sharply disillusioned."

Quite different is the view-point of the New York *Evening Mail*, which holds that the character of the I. W. W. is "not the question at issue in this bloody episode, nor is the reasonableness or the absurdity of the demands advanced by the I. W. W." The question is whether the citizens of Everett "shall by force of arms annul one of the basic provisions of the Constitution of the United States," and this journal quotes that provision as follows:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, or to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Speaking with authority for the I. W. W., Mr. Herbert L. Mahler, secretary-treasurer of their headquarters at Seattle, is reported in press dispatches as saying:

"We are going to charge every one of the vigilance committee at Everett with murder, and, if possible, bring a similar charge against every member of the Everett Commercial Club on the ground that they organized a band of manhandlers and instructed them what to do. We have eye-witnesses of Sunday's clash from among the men on shore, as well as those on the boat, by whom we can prove that the first shot was fired by the vigilance committee. This fight is really a part of the open-shop campaign waged by the manufacturers' associations all along the Pacific Coast."

The statement that labor troubles are not to be confined to Washington is echoed by *The World*, a Socialist organ of Oakland, California, which observes:

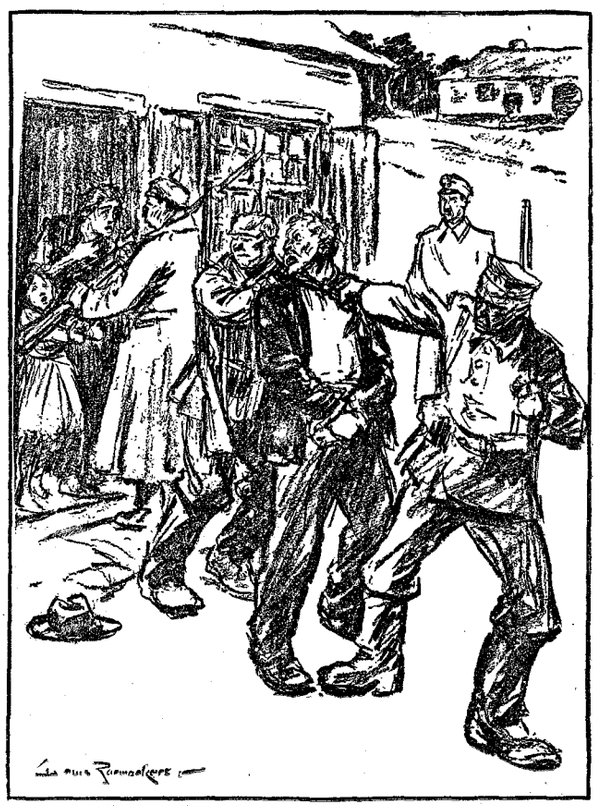
"The battle in Everett, Washington, is but the beginning of the persecutions that we believe are to happen on the Pacific Coast this coming winter. The persecutions will not stop with I. W. W.'s. The vicious picketing ordinances in nearly every city of the coast, this election, are signs of the intent to 'get' all unions that show any degree of militant activity.

"Labor, united in reality, industrially, and politically, can yet save the day for itself. True, the bastiles will be filled and the courts will be clogged with 'persecutions,' but 'We are many; they are few.' Every tyrant meets his day of reckoning, and this SYSTEM that now oppresses and shoots down labor in its battle for free speech and free press will yet fall, as have all the despotisms of the past, and the opprest will arise triumphant."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DEPORTING BELGIANS TO WORK FOR GERMANY

IF THE SPECTACLE of thousands of Belgian civilians torn from their homes and families and forced by their conquerors into exile and slavery in Germany does not evoke a cry of indignation from neutral nations, remarks one American editor, the fact "can be explained only under the psychological law that any stimulus, when too often and too long applied, ceases to produce either nervous or muscular response." The Belgian Government "asks the active intervention" of our Government to stop these deportations and to liberate those already taken. And our State Department, while making no official protest, has suggested to the German Foreign Office "what a bad effect on neutral opinion such action might have." It is true that the German Governor of Belgium insists that "the evacuation of Belgian laborers to Germany is not a hardship," but is, on the contrary, "at bottom a blessing," because "nothing so demoralizes a man as long idleness, and nothing tends more to weaken a nation than if a large part of it is compelled for years to do nothing." But it is curious, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "how humanitarian reasons in Belgium coincide with industrial necessities in a Germany whose able-bodied men are mostly at the front." And Senator Henri La Fontaine, a Socialist from Brussels, says that Germany's fighting-forces have already been increased by 16,000 Germans whose places in munition-plants have been filled by Belgians. Some 30,000 Belgians have been taken to Germany from Antwerp alone, according to the Amsterdam *Telegraaf*, and Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, describes the rounding-up and expatriation of his countrymen in the region of Mons and Jemappes at the rate of 800 to 1,200 a day. "The German slave-drive," says a London dispatch to the New York *Tribune* dated November 13, "has taken 40,000 Belgians from their homes and families."



Copyrighted by "Land and Water," London.

ENSLAVED "FOR THEIR OWN GOOD."

—Raemaekers in *Land and Water* (London).

General von Bissing, however, through the medium of Cyril Brown, informs the American public that 30,000 of these went willingly, because they could get better pay and better food in Germany, and that 3,000 who objected "bowed to the inevitable" and "went off to Germany with a certain cheerfulness." He also denounces as untrue "all assertions that Belgian laborers have been compelled to work in war-industries," and states that "there are still between 400,000 and 500,000 unemployed in Belgium under my Government"—making, with their families, "more than 1,000,000 persons dependent on public charity." And the real responsibility for this condition, if we are to believe General von Bissing, rests with England, who "refused to let raw materials of manufacture into Belgium, or attached such conditions as to make compliance with them absolutely uneconomic and unacceptable." As quoted in Mr. Brown's dispatch to the New York *Times*, the Military Governor of Belgium goes on to say:

"The process of evacuation is being made as gentle as possible, and every attempt is being made to avoid all injustice. Strict orders have gone out from me to go painstakingly about the work of selecting the men to be transported to Germany from special lists that have been drawn up of unemployed who have refused proffered work. Each case is investigated in presence of the local burgomaster, who is required to be present, and to give information regarding each case. The families remaining behind are supported by us until the breadwinners earn enough in Germany to send part of their wages home. In addition, German women in our social-welfare-work stations, that are spread in a network all over Belgium, have the task of looking after the Belgian women and children, particularly the families of *évacués*. Arrangements have been made so that the pay of *évacués* goes quickly to their families. The men are also allowed to bring their families with them. I have brought this home to the German manufacturers in particular, as we want the families to see for themselves how the Belgian laborers are treated in Germany."

Germany's deportation of Belgian citizens, agrees the Cologne *Volkszeitung*, is prompted by "true humanitarianism," since it prevents "thousands of able-bodied workmen from going to ruin by remaining unemployed."

But an entirely different version of the story is supplied by Cardinal Mercier, who, in a protest addrest to the civilized world under date of November 7, sums up the situation as follows:

"Four hundred thousand workmen are reduced to unemployment through no fault of their own, and largely inconvenience the German occupation. Sons, husbands, fathers, respectful of public order, bow to their unhappy lot. With their most pressing needs provided for, they await with dignity the end of their period of trial.

"Now, suddenly, parties of soldiers begin to enter by force these peaceful homes, tearing youth from parent, husband from wife, father from children. They bar with the bayonet the door through which wives and mothers wish to pass to say farewell to those departing. They herd their captives in groups of tens and twenties and push them into cars. As soon as the train is filled the officer in charge bruskly waves the signal for departure. Thus thousands of Belgians are being reduced to slavery. The Germans are not only enrolling the unemployed, but they are also recruiting a great number of men who have never been out of work."

And the reason for this, he says, is found in the fact that "each deported workman releases another soldier for the German Army."

Our own papers seem more inclined to view the situation through the Cardinal's eyes than through the General's. "In a way," says the New York *Times*, "this is an atrocity worse than those that marked the original violation of Belgium's neutrality," and the New York *Evening Post* sees in it "a clear violation of the rules of war which our Government can not ignore." "Cardinal Mercier describes the unspeakable action with accuracy," remarks the New York *Globe*, and the New York *Evening Sun* finds General von Bissing's explanations "hardly less appalling" than the Cardinal's indictment. *The World* sees in these deportations another demonstration of the "rule or ruin" policy, and in *The Journal of Commerce* we read:

"It is declared that long ago Belgian home industries were

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ruined by transferring machinery, raw materials, and finished products to Germany for use there. Besides, heavy war-levies were imposed which drew upon Belgium's capital and paralyzed her trade. Last year there was an order for forced labor of the unemployed in Belgium in various ways, but mostly for the benefit of the oppressors of their country. Then a heavy penalty was imposed upon any person not authorized by German officers giving employment to Belgian subjects, while they were compelled to work for those who were authorized, and forced to the places where they were to be used."

The true meaning of this Belgian episode, declares the pro-Ally New York *Tribune*, is that "there can be no peace while the spirit that is responsible for it dominates Germany." This paper goes on to say:

"Belgium is the sign-manual of Germany. Whenever the world needs a fresh illustration of what the German *Kultur* and German spirit mean, it is supplied in Belgium and furnished by the agents of the Kaiser. The whole world is weary of this war, but whenever there seems a chance that the weariness may lead to peace, Germans do something in Belgium which produces an instant revulsion of feeling and a willingness to see the war go on until such brutishness as Germans manifest is finally crushed. . . . . .

"The one thing that is certain is that there can not be peace between Germany and civilization while Germany remains the exponent of all the things that mean the destruction of civilization and the denial of common humanity. No one can want peace enough to surrender Belgium for all time to the beasts who now occupy it or to the beastliness which Germany practises there and elsewhere whenever it pleases a German purpose. . . . . .

"Here we are in the third year of this struggle and the Germans are still creating an obstacle to all settlement by their brutality—their brutality in Belgium. All over Germany there are signs of a desire for peace, and the German Government is by its course making the desired peace impossible. The real reason that the war goes on, that it is now the draw the Germans insist it is, lies in the fact that the nations that are fighting Germany do not think primarily of Germany as a nation, but they think of Germans as a tribe which practises the abominations which have made the fate of Belgium a world-wide tragedy. . . . . .

"We are not at the end of this struggle against Germanism of the sort that now prevails in the German Empire. We are not appreciably nearer to peace, despite all the oceans of blood that have been shed and the millions that have suffered, because no peace with this thing is conceivable; it must perish or civilization must perish. Belgium is the sea-sand in which, ever and again, the world sees the hoof-mark of the German brute. It is the German who sends the peacemakers back to their trenches to kill more Germans, because even for them there seems no other way to win peace."

DELAYED ELECTION BULLETINS

NEW YORK'S only hope is to move West.—*Columbia State.*

CALIFORNIA certainly gives great national expositions.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

WOODROW also seems to have received some rural credits.—*Indianapolis Star.*

AFTER all, Shadow Lawn found its place in the sun.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

FEW men can have followed the returns with more complicated emotions than Colonel Roosevelt.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE policy of appointing Democrats to office will be continued despite Mr. Hughes's objections.—*Florida Times-Union.*

CALIFORNIA voted for "He kept us out of war," altho it is the most likely State of all to get him into war.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THIRTEEN electoral votes in a doubtful State are luckier than ballot No. 13 in a voting-booth.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IF only his name had been Hughesson there never would have been any doubt about Minnesota and North Dakota.—*Indianapolis Star.*

MR. HUGHES realizes the fact that the report of his election was greatly exaggerated.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THE Colonel intimates that he will now retire to private life; but the Colonel has tried that before on several occasions.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

MR. HUGHES was right. He said that work would be scarce if Wilson won, and now he's out of a job himself.—*Philadelphia North American.*

FURTHERMORE, it was a real treat to watch those Eastern women who can't vote telling the Western women who can vote how to vote.—*Dallas News.*

IF that Democratic majority in the Senate has any gratitude whatever, it will give Hiram Johnson a good committee appointment.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

ALREADY President Wilson's reelection has undermined business to so alarming an extent that Steel common is now selling around $125 per share.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE equal suffragists didn't gain as much as the Prohibitionists, but the suffragists never lose a State after it is once gained, while the Prohibitionists do occasionally slip back.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

MISS RANKIN makes her own clothes and hats, and she is also an excellent cook.—*Missoula, Mont., dispatch.* If the news gets round the Hon. Jeannette Rankin will not serve many terms in Congress.—*New York Sun.*

THE straight ticket pleases the crooked candidate.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE West has made itself solid with the South.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WE are still in favor of woman suffrage, but not for Illinois women.—*Dallas News.*

WITH Congress a tie, why not do the gallant thing and make Jeannette Rankin Speaker.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

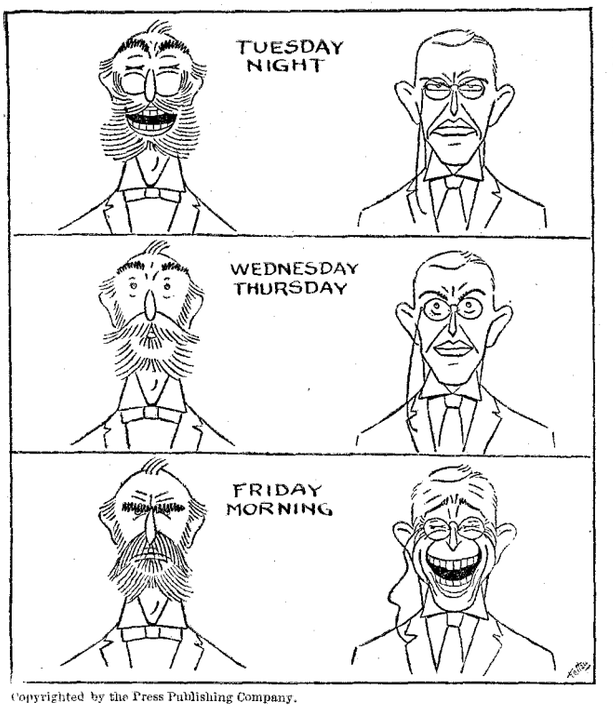
MR. FORD will envy Mr. Wilson's ability to conduct a peace-party been without wrecking it.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IT is only natural that the cry, "He kept us out of war," should have effective on the Pacific Coast.—*Florida Times-Union.*

WITH the election of a Socialist sheriff in Nevada, Socialism passes definitely out of the stage of Utopia.—*New York Evening Post.*

PROFESSOR MÜNSTERBERG has more of the American psychology to interest him and report on to Berlin.—*Springfield Republican.*

THERE are more doubtful States after the election than before.—*Philadelphia North American.*



Copyrighted by the Press Publishing Company.

THE LAST LAUGH.

—Ketten in the New York *Evening World.*

THE defeated candidate in the suffrage States is more convinced than ever that woman's place is in the home.—*Boston Transcript.*

POOR United States! Half the country has gone for prohibition, and soon we will be just as decadent as Russia.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE newly elected Congresswoman from Montana will not be the senior member from her State, but she will be the Rankin member.—*Manchester Union.*

SOME of those political orators who bragged that their speeches "set people thinking" are now wishing they hadn't made them.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

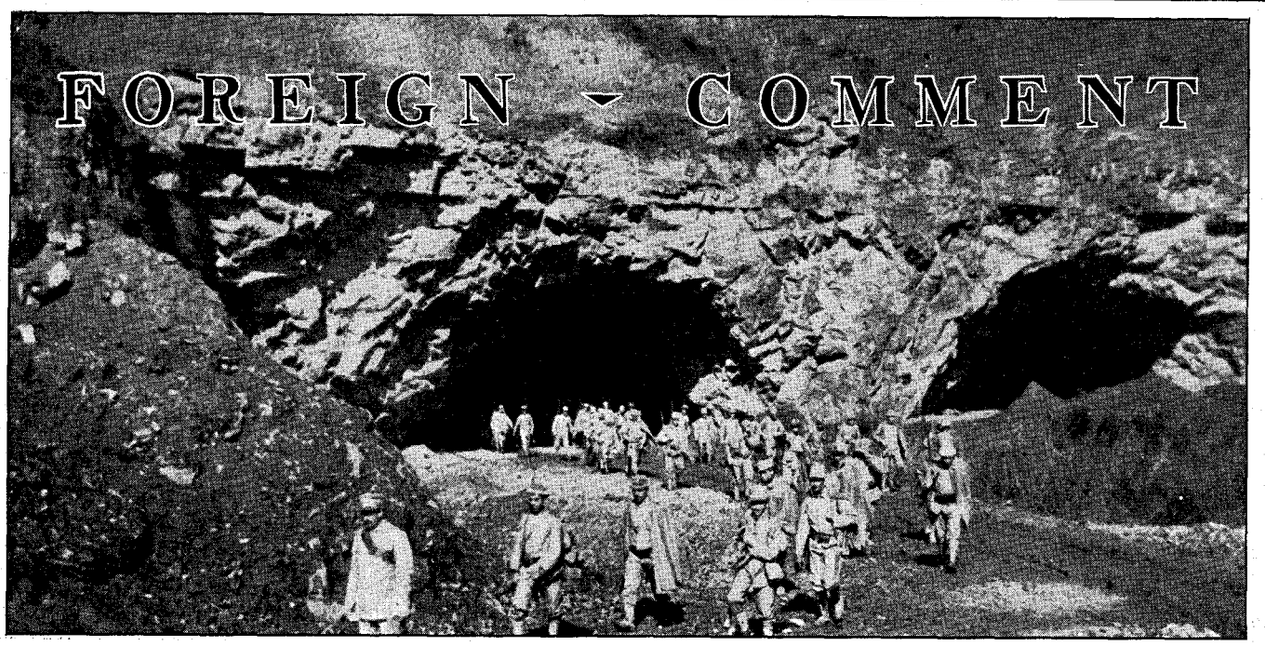
NOW that the women are voting in so many States, betting hats on the election is likely to prove an expensive pastime.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

EUROPE will have to forgive us for deceiving it overnight about the result of the election. We get about the same brand of information about the outcome of Europe's battles.—*Kansas City Star.*

A COLORADO woman was arrested for voting twice, but she explained her conduct on the ground that her husband was in jail, and that she supports the family, anyhow.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT



THE TRENCH THAT WENT THROUGH A MOUNTAIN.

The mouth of a sap that the Italians ran for more than a mile under a mountain on the Isonzo front. By means of a mine at the further end the face of this fortified mountain was literally blown out of existence.

OPENING A WAY TO PEACE

GERMANY IS WILLING, the Imperial Chancellor tells us, to meet any peace-offers half-way, and indeed to place herself at the head of a league of nations who will check any warlike proclivities that may be shown in the future. This developed in the course of his speech to the Reichstag, which was in part a reply to President Wilson's speech at Cincinnati, before the League to Enforce Peace, and to Viscount Grey's speech of comment upon it. After being the object of attack from all sides for many months past, the Chancellor seems to have united the Fatherland by this speech, which began by covering the familiar ground of the beginnings of the war and the responsibility for it. Passing on, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg announced that he had "never entertained the idea" of annexing Belgium, and thus placated the not uninfluential antiannexationist group. Turning to the subject of peace, the Chancellor said:

"Germany is at all times ready to join a league of nations—yes, even to place herself at the head of such a league—to keep in check the disturbers of peace."

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is not an enthusiast on the subject of arbitration and doubts whether these international societies are ever going to prove really effective, but he emphatically states that Germany is going to do all in her power to assist every enterprise that aims at preventing another such catastrophe as the present war:

"We never concealed our doubts whether peace could be guaranteed permanently by international organizations, such as arbitration courts. I shall not discuss the theoretical aspects of the problem in this place. But from the standpoint of matters of fact we now and in peace must define our position with regard to this question.

"If at and after the end of the war the world will only become fully conscious of the horrifying destruction of life and property, then through the whole of humanity there will ring out a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings which, as far as is within human power, will avoid the return of such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result.

"Germany will honestly cooperate in examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution, and will collaborate for its possible realization. This all the more if the war, as we expect and trust, shall create political conditions that do full justice to the free development of all nations, of small as well as great nations. Then the principle of justice and free development, not only on the Continent, but also on the seas, must be made valid."

The Chancellor's views find hearty indorsement in the press of Berlin, and the leaders of all parties in the Reichstag have exprest virtually unanimous agreement with the main points of his speech. The *Freisinnige Zeitung* sees an olive-branch extended to the Entente, and exclaims: "Now is the time for the Entente Powers, especially Great Britain, to come forward with a program." The Conservative papers like *Die Post*, *Kreuzzeitung*, and the *Täglische Rundschau* deplore the Chancellor's utterance on Belgium, which they regard as a surrender to the antiannexationists, but they heartily concur in his peace-views, and the *Täglische Rundschau* suggests that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's remarks on Belgium may be interpreted as an offer of peace on the basis of the *status quo* on the Western front. Even the Socialist papers are praising the Chancellor for the first time in many months, and the *Vorwärts* observes that "In the Chancellor's speech we hear for the first time the rustle of the wings of the future which will bring these horrors to an end." Continuing, the Socialist organ says:

"When will the war end? . . . With peace at any price? No! But war—eternal war for conquest—still less. Defeat? . . . No. But the peace of good understanding, assuring the rights of all nations, big and little? Better to-day than to-morrow! So think ninety-nine out of a hundred Germans to-day; and when the other nations think so too, peace will come.

"Perhaps the Chancellor's speech yesterday is a step toward the longed-for goal. What the German Government wants is now pretty clear. What is French shall remain French; what is Belgian shall remain Belgian, and what is German shall remain German. That is what the Chancellor said yesterday. Poland shall be free from Russia and lean on the Central Powers.

"The Chancellor agrees with the ideas regarding international arbitration courts as President Wilson and Viscount Grey elaborated them, and he uses such strong terms that there can be no doubt of his sincerity. But if all Governments are agreed to avoid future wars by mutual understanding and arbitration, why can not this intention hold good also for the present war? The peace that shall have within it guaranties of permanence and that shall have been concluded in the determination to avoid future wars by arbitration can not be dictated by the victor to the vanquished; it can only be concluded without conquest."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GERMANY'S RESTIVE SOCIALISTS

FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES are expected to result from the breach between Philipp Scheidemann, the leader of the majority of the German Social Democrats, and the Imperial Chancellor, whose war-policy no longer commands the support of this politically important group. It will be recalled that the Socialist party in the Reichstag split upon the war-issue, when Dr. Liebknecht refused to countenance the war in any form, declaring it to be an act of treason to the Socialist international ideal. This little minority of two original members has, since Dr. Liebknecht's arrest, grown, under the leadership of Haase and Lebedour, into a Socialist opposition of twenty members, and secured the support of the Berlin *Vorwärts*, the central organ of the Social Democrats. The prospect of a Socialist reunion as an antiwar party seems to have disturbed the authorities, and most of the Socialist press intimated that they had to submit to censorship their reports of the recent Social Democratic Conference. The *Chemnitzer Volksstimme*, however, declares that nothing vital was suppressed and that nothing was said at the conference that the public did not already know. This raises the ire of the *Leipziger Volkszeitung*, a stanch supporter of the minority group, and it remarks:

SOCIALISTIC PEACE-YEARNINGS.

"Get out of my way! You can not stop me!" shouted the giant. Then Peace flung a stone at his forehead which overthrew him.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"To be able to write such a statement one would have to have completely forgotten everything said by the opposition at this conference. Speakers could be cited whose declarations have been mutilated—declarations which, for reasons easy to understand, we have not been able to reproduce integrally. There are precisely very important facts which the opposition set forth in order to justify its conduct, and which the public does not already know. It is possible, indeed, that the leaders of the majority have learned nothing new; at any rate, they have had many opportunities of being correctly informed. It proves nothing less than that the opposition can not speak freely to the masses of the public on most important subjects."

This allegation that free speech is no longer permitted to the somewhat noisy Socialist minority finds a certain confirmation in the Swiss papers. For example, the *Berner Tagwacht* reports that during September over 500 Socialists were arrested and interned in Germany for antiwar agitation. Further light is thrown on what is meant by "internment" by the *Wiener Arbeiterzeitung*, one of the Austrian labor papers, which writes:

"This 'protective arrest'—naturally it is not the individual arrested who has to be protected, but the State against him—is approximately what we in Austria term 'internment.' The difference resides in the fact that 'protective arrest' may, after all, be grounded on a law—the law concerning the state of siege—whereas 'internment' in Austria has not the least legal basis. It is one of the numerous singularities of the administration that a measure has been ordered tens of thousands of times since the war began without the law having given the least right to the administration in the matter."

This would suggest that in Austria the Socialists have been influenced by their German colleagues to the extent of initiating an antiwar movement. It is, however, from the Zurich *Volksrecht* that we learn something of what the minority are saying among themselves, and this appears in the letter addrest by Dr. Karl Liebknecht to the "Royal War-Council in Berlin," when an inquiry into his sentence of imprisonment was being made by the Reichstag. This letter is so extreme in its criticisms that some doubt its authenticity, tho it should be noted that its author has now been condemned to jail for expressing just such sentiments, and hence is already known to hold these or similar views. Dr. Liebknecht writes:

"The Government has prepared this war in agreement with the Austrian Government, so that it bears the chief responsibility. It brought about the war by leading into error the bulk of the nation, and even the Reichstag. (Refer to the terms in which the ultimatum was addrest to Belgium and the manner in which the German White Book was drawn up, also the suppression of the Czar's telegram of July 29, 1914, etc.). It acted thus in order to maintain the masses of the people at the desired level."

Having charged the German Government with the deliberate provocation of the war, he proceeds to discuss the manner in which it has been conducted. He says:

"The Government has carried on the war in accordance with methods which are even incompatible with everything which has been done hitherto—the violation of Belgium and Luxemburg; the use of poison-gases, which were subsequently used by the other belligerents; there were *Zeppelin* bombs which killed both combatants and non-combatants, a submarine-war on commerce, the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*, etc., pillage and extortion of tribute, beginning with Belgium; the internment and imprisonment of the population of the Eastern provinces; various devices for forcing prisoners to work against their own country, by spying for the Central Powers, thereby committing an act of high treason; contracts arranged between Zimmermann and Sir Roger Casement in December, 1916, for the formation of armed units of English prisoners of war, for the purpose of forming the Irish brigade. Besides these, other attempts must be mentioned which were made among the foreigners in concentration-camps in Germany, threatening them with internment unless they betrayed their own countries and placed themselves at Germany's disposal."

Passing to domestic questions, he charges that recent food legislation is entirely in the interest of the Conservative party and its Agrarian supporters:

"In proclaiming the state of siege the Government had recourse to political proceedings totally devoid of all scruples, and it increased its demands on the working classes further by its organization of the food question. During the war everything has been done with an eye to the wishes and demands of the agrarians and capitalists, at the expense of the masses of the people. Even to-day it is thought that the aims of the war must comprehend the conquest of territories, and these desires for annexation form the greatest obstacle in the way of the conclusion of peace.

"The password of all true Socialists ought to be this: 'Down with the Government!'"

Finally, he dismisses in a paragraph the idea that Germany is waging a war of defense:

"The present war is not a war of defense or a war waged for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the liberation of opprest peoples. From the proletariat's point of view, it merely signifies a concentration and an accumulation of political oppression and military sacrifices, increasing the misery of the working classes to the profit of the capitalist and to the profit of absolutism.

"For the German working classes, there can be no thought of its ever coming to terms with leaders animated by such ideas, and I shall pursue the struggle against them with all my strength."

WHY GERMANY HATES

THE "HYMN OF HATE" has been frowned upon in the Fatherland as unworthy of the dignity of the German cause and so has fallen into oblivion, but the underlying sentiment, which inspired it, remains. The most casual examination of any German newspaper will convince any neutral reader that of the enemies of the Central Powers, England is—to say the least of it—the most unpopular of them all. As our neighbors always know our own business better than we do ourselves, it is not surprizing to find that one of Germany's neighbors, a Frenchman and an enemy, is anxious to explain just why England is so decidedly obnoxious to the Fatherland. Every pang of hunger in Germany can be directly traced to the British naval blockade, and that would seem a pretty good explanation of any amount of rage, but the French locate the cause in the higher realm of world-politics. Writing in his paper, the Paris *Victoire*, that brilliant journalist—and converted antimilitarist—Mr. Gustave Hervé, remarks:

"It is no longer hate against England that is shown in Germany, it is fury, it is frenzy. The Germans have reached the point of believing that it was England—this England which by all the signs was unprepared for war—which had secretly arranged the whole drama.

"In its hands the other Allies were mere puppets of which England pulled the strings. Italy is not more than its miserable hireling. The pamphlets which the German aviators drop upon our trenches affirm these banalities. One of them tells us—oh, horror!—that with the war finished the English will refuse to leave the soil of France, and that at least they will seize Calais, in order to have a foothold upon the Continent."

This oft-reiterated prophecy that England will never leave Calais, so frequently found in the German press, is laughed at by Mr. Hervé, who remarks that it arises from a consciousness of what Germany herself would have done had her drives at this Channel port been successful. He asks us to believe that Germany hates England because by her intervention in the war Britain upset carefully developed plans. He says:

"One easily understands the rage of Germany against England: the Germans know well that it is England that has broken the arch. We French have reason to be proud that we were able to halt the invasion at the Marne. The Russians have also the right to attribute to themselves a large part in the victory when they cast up the balance-sheet of their sacrifice of men. Each of the other Allies will have his share in the glory of the overthrow of the danger which menaced Europe.

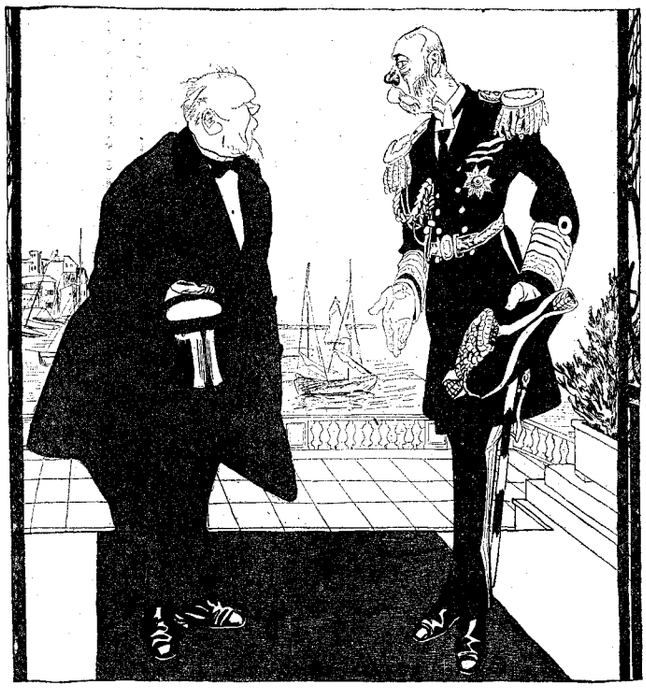
"But should we have arrived at the present point without England? Imagine England neutral! Picture to yourself the German fleet mistress of the seas in August, 1914! Should we have had Italy with us? Without the mastery of the seas, without the formidable addition of the English factories and English coal, what would have become of the Allies? German hegemony over Europe would have been established. . . . . .

"It is the glory of England that in these later centuries she has always been in opposition to that one of the Continental Powers which at any particular time aimed at the domination of all Europe. . . . When with the impartiality of history, when passions have died down, we envisage the rôle of England in the past, are we not obliged to recognize that she has always acted as a balance and as a born defender of the liberty and independence of the European nations?"

The editor of the *Victoire* concludes his panegyric of England by exclaiming:

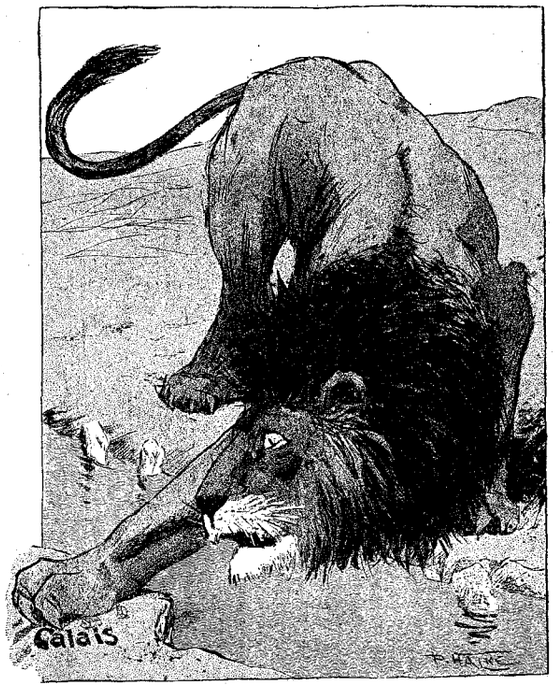
"Is it not a glory given to all the world to have merited the hate of all the governments and of all the peoples who, in the course of the centuries, at their hour of madness, have tried to impose by arms their domination upon Europe.

"England is accustomed to permit—without flinching, without wincing, without troubling herself—the adversary she holds by the throat to exhaust against her his powerless rage. Nothing stops her, neither temporary reverses nor the length of the efforts she must make. The Germans have thought, at times, that one or another of the Allies might relinquish its efforts, but there is one enemy upon whom they know that they can not reckon for a moment of feebleness, and that is England."



COURTESIES AT CALAIS.

"Your majesty first!"
"After you, Mr. President—you see I'm at home here."
—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).



CALAIS, NOW IN ENGLAND.

He has got his paw on it; he will never let go.
—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

GERMANY ANNOUNCES THE BRITISH ANNEXATION OF CALAIS.

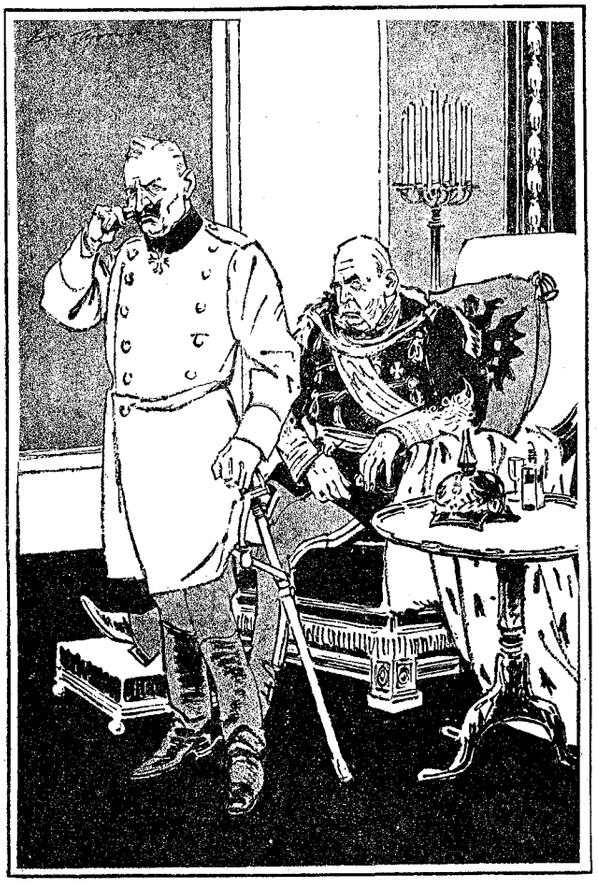
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE REAL SIBERIA

EXILE, PRISONS, AND SNOW rise before our minds at the mere mention of the word Siberia, but we are told, these preconceived notions are now radically wrong. The Russian Horace Greeley of to-day is wont to say, "Young man, go East." East to Siberia, that pleasant land of promise, which Édouard Blanc, the well-known explorer, tells us in the Paris *Annales de Géographie*, so strongly resembles our own Golden West. None the less, the colonization of Siberia is but a matter of yesterday. Mr. Blanc writes:

"The real colonization started with the year 1896, when the Trans-Siberian Railroad reached the river Ob, and a special law, dated April 15 of that year, permitted the farmers of European Russia to settle in the open regions. At the same time, the whole system of criminal transportation was modified. With the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05), the entire movement suddenly came to a stop, to be started again almost as suddenly in 1906, when, for the first time, the isolated efforts of the governors of the various provinces were systematized and the problems of transportation and irrigation seriously taken up by the Central Government."

This sudden zeal for colonization on the part of the Russian Government was due to an agrarian crisis resulting from the rapid growth of population in European Russia, so great that the peasants complained that they had not land enough to keep themselves and their families from starvation:



TRUTH WILL OUT.

FRANZ JOSEF—"Tell me, Wilhelm, why doyour people keep on saying, 'God punish England'?"
WILHELM—"Well, *we* can't."
—*London Opinion.*

"The Russian Government was therefore forced to open new territories in order to avoid a revolution. In 1906, a special Department of Colonization was established, and, with an annual appropriation of $500,000,000, it has done marvels in Asia. The Czar, to show his personal sympathies with the new colonization movement, made the farmers a present of his Imperial Altai Domain, which had been in his family for more than a century and embraces a territory almost as large as that of France and able to support over 6,000,000 colonists. . . . . .

"Siberia, up to 1906, was practically an empty country. Besides the sparsely settled native tribes of the Yakuts, Samoyedes, Tungus, and Kara Kirghiz, there were only a few functionaries, political delinquents, hunters, and fishers, and a handful of colonists. The arrival in quick succession of several millions of farmer families revolutionized the whole administration of the vast territory. The elaboration of a new code is contemplated, and it is more than probable that Siberia will gradually evolve into a kind of Russian Canada or Australia. The average acreage allotted, in the first stage of colonization, to the family of five (including three males) was about 110 acres; these had to be reduced gradually to 20–25 acres.

"The Russian villages often send a representative as advance agents. The Government advances about $400 to each family for transportation, construction of farm buildings, and purchase of cattle."

The colonization of Siberia has been rapid and successful, how rapid can be seen from a few of Mr. Blanc's figures. In one year, 1903, 111,338 immigrants passed through the frontier town of Tcheliabinsk, in 1907 the figures had risen to 752,812, while the city itself had grown from 8,800 inhabitants in 1893 to 70,500 at the present time. Going into further details, Mr. Blanc writes:

"Western Siberia, comprising the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk, has, of course, received the largest immigration contingent, for it is, to a certain extent, the continuation of European Russia. Central Siberia is much less favored than the steppes situated north of Turkestan. This latter province itself has been almost overlooked by the emigrant, and this for the natural reason that the country has a dense native population, which combines the cultivation of agriculture, commerce, and industry with rare success. The province of Syr-Darya alone attracted some Russian colonists: 3,500 in 1908, 5,000 in 1909. As soon, however, as the Orenburg-Tashkend Railroad line will have reached the region, with its terminal at the entrance-gate to China, and the great irrigation work, started some time ago, will have been completed, the country will be able to receive its proper quota of the surplus population of the European provinces. These folks will join, there, among others, the curious colony which is composed of the descendants of the Nestorian pioneers, dating back to the Middle Ages, German Mennonites who settled in those regions half a century ago, and, finally, Chinese refugees who fled from their fatherland, fearing the consequences of their participation in the various rebellions against the Peking Government.

"The colonization of eastern Siberia offered, relatively speaking, the greatest difficulties. A couple of years before the outbreak of the war with Japan, Russia attempted to establish a strong colony, ready made, with a Viceroy as governor, at the eastern terminal of the Trans-Siberian Railway, to secure the control of northern China. The issue of the war crossed the program. But the Russian bear, by no means discouraged and not fearing the arctic climate, climbed up to the slopes of the left shore of the Amur River, a rich forestland never trod heretofore by a European foot. The three provinces of Amur, Maritime Province (Primorskaya), and Transbaikalia received from 1906–1909 an immigration of 61,000, 154,000, and 7,175 respectively. . . . . .

"The law of 1913, granting the colonists individual property rights will, no doubt, present one of the safest guaranties of success in this gigantic work of redeeming Siberia and the Asiatic steppes for the benefit of the European settler."

JAPAN A HUGE MUNITION-FACTORY—The Japanese Ambassador at Rome described the impression that his homeland under war-conditions made upon him to a representative of the Rome *Giornale d'Italia*. He said:

"Japan to-day is practically one immense war-factory, and very many thousands of Japanese, both men and women, are assisting in the production of munitions of war. In this work the women are proving themselves almost as valuable as the men.

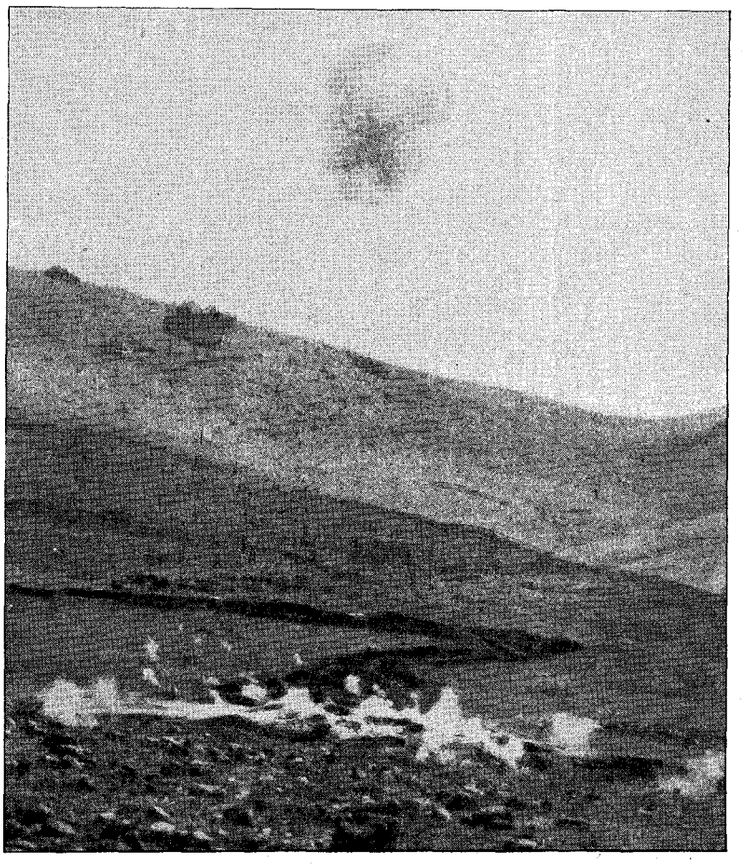
"At the same time, Japan is kept constantly on a war-footing, and if the Central Empires, by some means or other, should attempt anything in the Far East they will find us ready. The arms and munitions which we produce are being sent to the Russian front as rapidly as possible, and the means of transportation have been greatly improved during the past few months."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

SHELLS AND SHRAPNEL

AMATEUR MILITARY OBSERVERS often speak of explosive shells and shrapnel as if they were the same thing. The difference between them is made clear in the Paris magazine, *Je Sais Tout*, by a well-known writer on scientific topics, Mr. Francis Marre. Shells that carry shrapnel or charges of small balls he likens to small cannon loaded with shot which they discharge at the end of their trajectory. But explosive shells do their damage with the minute fragments into which they burst a few fractions of a second after they come in contact with an obstacle. These scatter bits of metal in every direction, cause a terrible air-disturbance, and where they strike they convert stones and débris into additional projectiles. The explosive shells of the French 75's, we are told, burst into more than two thousand pieces, many of which are exceedingly minute, yet have extreme projectile force. At thirty or forty yards the tiniest of these particles possess so great a velocity as to inflict grave injuries, and the writer goes on to explain that—



THE BOMB'S BURSTING IN AIR.

Directly over a communication-trench at Saloniki, and the puffs of dust where the fragments of this well-aimed high-explosive shell (not shrapnel) are hitting the ground, help show the deadly effectiveness of "H. E." If the shell had struck the ground, it would have excavated a great crater, partially obliterating the trench.

"This is why we sometimes find men killed instantly who have apparently no evidence of a wound. At most, a slight abrasion of the skin reveals the entry of a tiny fragment of metal which an autopsy discloses in the aorta, in the spinal cord, in the brain, or in the depths of internal organs where it has caused fatal hemorrhages. Moreover, at the moment of explosion the shells discharge a great quantity of gases which exert on the surrounding layers of air an enormous compression, instantly followed by a rebound of reaction. Frightful disorders result in the organism of individuals within the zone of atmospheric disturbance. They exhibit symptoms like those of divers who suffer a sudden congestion because of rising too rapidly. Their entire circulation is paralyzed and instant asphyxia follows.

"Without attempting to describe the principal types of explosive shells in our artillery, it may be said that the shell of the field-gun 75 is a single piece of hammered steel and weighs 11.66 pounds. It is charged with about 29 ounces of a mixture melted and not comprest, composed of cresylite (60 per cent.) and melinite (40 per cent.). Explosion is assured by a charge of powdered melinite into which dips a sheath closed at the bottom and containing the percussion-fuse with its retarding device. Thanks to this latter the shell explodes, not by immediate contact with an obstacle, but a few fractions of seconds after the shock occurs. Thus it has had time to penetrate the earth or the thickness of an entrenchment, and by scattering either into bits, greatly increases its destructiveness.

"But when these shells strike walls or metallic armor they burst without penetrating. They then serve as actual mine-chambers. Their power of destruction depends on the nature and weight of the internal charge and the nature of the object they strike. It is generally admitted that in earth an 80 melinite shell, charged with about 3¼ pounds of explosive, is equal to a mine-chamber charged with 5½ pounds of black powder. A 120 shell, charged with 13.2 pounds of melinite, equals a chamber of 22 pounds. A 155 shell, charged with 30.8 pounds of melinite, is equal to a chamber charged with 48.4 pounds of powder. In other words, the effect increases rapidly with the caliber. A 220 melinite shell, exploding under a layer of earth 14 yards thick, produces on the average a funnel whose dimensions are about 25 cubic yards, throws up the earth to a height or heights of 20 yards, and disperses it to a distance of about 70 or 80 yards from the center of explosion. . . . . .

"Whatever the internal charge of a shell may be, the effects of successive explosions are not added together to a sum total, since the earth dispersed by a fresh shot partly fills the funnels made by preceding shots. This explains why it is always difficult to destroy earth obstacles with the small-caliber projectiles of field-artillery and why it involves such an enormous consumption of munitions.

"In the best conditions possible the melinite shell of our 75's produces a funnel only 2 yards in diameter and half a yard deep. It therefore requires at least 10 shells per running yard to raze completely an earth parapet 3 yards thick and 2½ yards high.

"To operate effectively against earthworks, large projectiles containing a great weight of explosive are demanded, in order that the excavation sought may be produced by a single shot. Overmastering effects can not be obtained with the ball or shrapnel-shells fired by field-guns whose internal charge is much less powerful than that of the explosive shells."

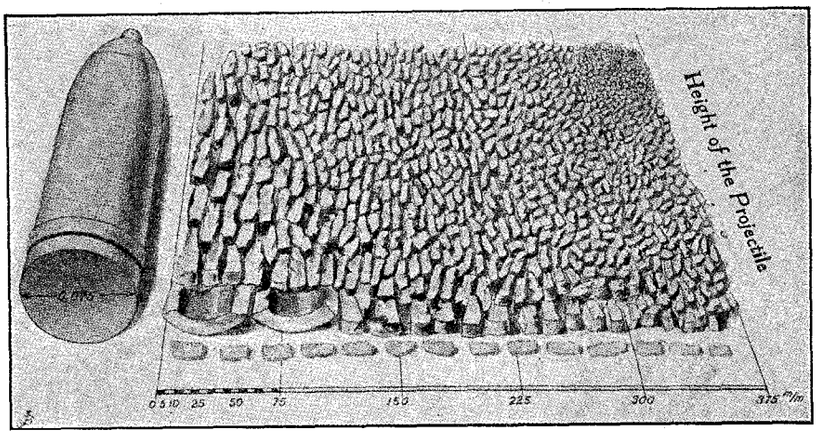
Turning, then, to shrapnel, it seems that these shells consist of a body and a pointed cover to which is screwed the fusee. With the combustion of the internal charge the cover is torn off and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the charge of balls scattered in "a murderous sheaf," and the writer adds:

"In sum, the modern shrapnel is a veritable little cannon which, reaching its mark, sets fire to its charge and launches its projectiles. Therefore it is employed exclusively against troops, and, above all, against troops not under cover, among whose ranks its balls of antimony lead to the greatest damage.

"Each of the projectiles contained in a shrapnel-shell follows its own peculiar trajectory, and the total of these trajectories constitute what is called the sheaf of explosion. The larger or smaller this is, the more or less the territory subjected to its raking fire. In this respect our shrapnel have proved themselves in the present war definitely superior to German shells of the same kind, particularly in the extraordinary perfection with which each of them covers the territory where its sheaf of explosion is projected."



HOW WAR INSPIRES THE SHELL-MAKER—THE FRENCH "75" IN 1914.

Showing the fragments into which the projectile broke at the time war was declared.

SHELLS THAT BRING TEARS

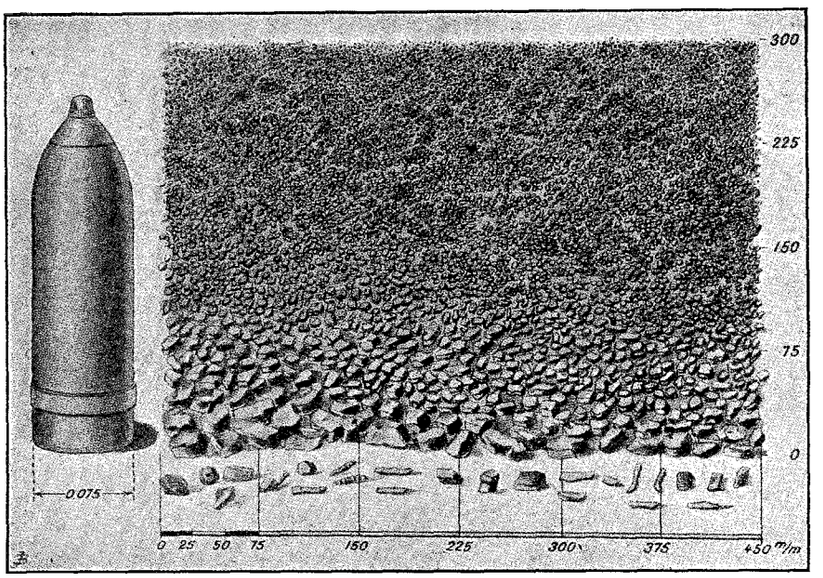
PROJECTILES asserted to be a new horror added to war are mentioned from time to time in the dispatches and described in *The Lancet* (London), in the shape of shells which distribute, when they burst, a substance that irritates the eyes, causing a copious flow of tears. Any one who has peeled onions knows how the sulfur-oil causes discomfort and a flow of tears, and can appreciate to a small extent what the "tear-bombs" mean to the men in the trenches. No one has accused the Germans of shooting onions at their enemies. Acrolein, another tear-excitant, is also thought out of the question. Formaldehyde has been suggested. But the suspected new seasoning for the daily dish of explosives is pepper, which grows so abundantly in Hungary. The *Lancet's* discussion of this subject reads as follows:

"A new and frightful weapon of warfare introduced by the Germans is the lacrimal shell, and considerable speculation has turned upon the nature of the tear-exciting substance employed. There are, of course, many well-known substances which, in contact with the moist tissue of the eyes, cause extreme irritation, and the copious flow of tears that results is the natural attempt to remove the irritant.

"Perhaps the most homely example of a tear-excitant is the freshly cut onion, which gives off only a very small quantity of acrid sulfur-oil, but sufficient to cause some pain and a flow of tears. One of the most powerful of tear-excitants is acrolein, obtained in the burning of fats or glycerin, but it is certain that the enemy would destroy no fatty substances. Another acrid gas is formaldehyde which possibly has been brought into service.

"But it is more likely that pepper has been used, judging from the reports of those who have been exposed to this baptism. Pepper has, indeed, been used in civil affairs to bring about the surrender of persons who have shut themselves up and defied capture by ordinary means. The plan has usually been to burn the pepper on a shovel and to direct the stream of irritating acrid fumes produced into the apartment. The tear-exciting constituent is probably capsicin, driven out of the pepper by heat. Common pepper appears to answer the purpose quite well, but cayenne pepper or the dried chilli gives off an extremely pungent vapor which is absolutely irrespirable and exceedingly irritating.

"It is reported that the enemy is paying a very high price for pepper, and it has been assumed that the condiment was wanted for use in this way as an offensive weapon, but it is quite conceivable that paprika, or red Hungarian pepper, suits his purpose better. Large quantities of this pepper are grown in Hungary, where it is a very favorite condiment, having the qualities of a mild cayenne. Tear-shells are a modern horror added to war, but protective measures are comparatively simple to adopt."



HOW WAR INSPIRES THE SHELL-MAKER—THE "75" IN 1916.

To-day the shell for the "75" breaks into an immensely larger number of fragments, some of them so small as to wound fatally without making a conspicuous abrasion of the skin.

UNIVERSAL STANDARD SIZES—Much more important than the adoption of the metric system, which it considers a mere matter of names, would be the universal standardization of machine parts, thinks *The American Machinist* (New York, November 2). Says this paper, on its editorial page:

"What difference does it make whether a certain part is called a screw or *vis* or *Schraube;* or a machine referred to as a lathe or *tour* or *Drehbank?* What real difference does it make whether the dimensions of a screw are exprest in inches or millimeters? How much more important it would be to know that a No. 1 screw and a *vis No. 1* and a *Num. 1 Schraube* would enter the same tapped hole. It may seem revolutionary, but it is not an idea impossible of fulfilment to suggest the universal international standardization of essential machine parts. Standardization as it is known in this country is a purely American idea. How much more important it will be to work for the standardization of machine parts rather than to attempt to bring about a uniformity in mere names and designations of dimensions."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PAPER CLOTHES FOR SOLDIERS

THE TRAMP KNOWS there's a good deal of warmth in paper. The derelicts of the cities make use of old newspapers by way of padding beneath the rusty coat, or for bedding and blankets on their Spartan couches of deep stone doorways or window-sills, while their more thrifty and reputed billionaire fellow citizen is said to wear a paper vest in cold weather and occasionally make a frugal gift of such a garment to a friend. This winter, however, the French soldiers will be provided with an even superior garment, in case no kind philanthropist gets the boys out of the trenches before Christmas.

One of the big paper-mills in France recently completed a series of experiments undertaken under the auspices of the French Academy of Sciences (and described in *Larousse Mensuel*) with the object of producing a paper which should be suitable for making underwear. After patient research their efforts were crowned with success in the form of a paper not only soft and pliable, but so water-tight, antiseptic, tough, and durable as to be excellently fitted for making vests and plastrons for soldiers. In fact, it is predicted that the basis of a new industry has thus been laid, and that these warm, lightweight, inexpensive garments will be in great demand in times of peace.

The first step was to test the various fibers obtainable in France to see which offered the maximum of suppleness and of resistance to wear. Hemp, linen, cotton, and ramie were tested and the first was found to be the best, the source being old rope. Much superior fiber for paper-making is obtainable in China and Japan—countries long noted for their extensive use of paper—from such plants as the *Broussonetia papyrifera*, the *Eulalia Japonica*, and certain bamboos, but these were out of the question—in war-time, at any rate.

One of the requirements of the Academy was that the paper should be "doubled" or backed with cloth. This greatly augments the resistance to creasing and tearing when folded. Paper thus backed is both more pliable and more durable. It can be folded, brushed, and handled generally without breaking. This backing is done by a patented process. It can also be varnished and made impermeable to water. The Vidalon paper-mills employ a novel formula for this purpose, based on the idea of blending with a concentrated solution of gelatin and fats a high percentage of drying-oils. This mixture, manipulated under certain special conditions, gives a perfectly homogeneous solution of fatty matters equaling in weight the amount of gelatin (measured dry) contained in the broth.

The cloth-backed paper is placed in a bath of this emulsion of fats in gelatin and little by little it absorbs the grease till it is quite impregnated. The effect is to make it both flexible and impermeable to water.

After being dried the paper thus treated is placed in an antiseptic solution composed of a mixture of formaldehyde and eucalyptus-oil. Being now both air-tight and water-tight it is naturally very warm; that is, it prevents radiation of warmth from the body. Various garments are made from it, but those selected by the Academy as most suitable for military wear are the vest and the plastron.

The plastron is a garment generally worn over the shirt and beneath the suspenders, which hold it in position. Its weight is not over 2.6 ounces, and when folded it takes very little space, a great advantage in a soldier's kit. It can be worn for about a month. The *gilet-plastron*, or combination vest and plastron, is fuller and heavier. It is specially designed for sentinels and men on duty for long hours in the trenches. It is tufted with a sort of cellulose felt, which makes it exceedingly warm. At the same time its composition is such that vermin find no shelter in its folds, a matter of vital importance to the man to whom the bite of a parasite may mean infection with the dreaded typhus fever.

Then there is the *gilet*, or waistcoat without the plastron, a garment intended for general use by sportsmen—hunters, fishermen, automobilists, and aviators.

Both the vest and the plastron of paper have been used in America for several years, but the paper is an ordinary thick crêpe paper without the special properties of that made by the new process described above.

RIBS TO SPARE

WHILE IT HAS BEEN KNOWN for half a century or more that certain persons are supplied with one or two extra ribs, it is not until the last few years that the relative frequency of this abnormality of the skeleton has been studied. This is because the deformity is not usually apparent, as is the case with superfluous fingers and toes, and it is the very modern *x*-ray photograph which reveals it. Probably many persons having this deformity die without ever being conscious of it, but that it is fairly common is shown by the fact that the Society of Surgeons of Paris has, within a few months, been apprized of five such cases, while a certain hospital in Paris had within a few weeks no fewer than nine new cases of such superfluous additions to the skeleton. This hospital, by the way, treats nervous diseases almost exclusively, and this is significant, for it indicates a relation between extra ribs and nervous disorders. Sometimes, too, the rib interferes with the circulation by pressure on one of the blood-vessels passing through the region where it usurps space that does not properly belong to it. In *Larousse Mensuel* (Paris) for September we find some interesting details regarding this curious anomaly. It seems that the supernumerary ribs are chiefly found in the cervical region, and more rarely in the lumbar region. They range all the way from slight elongations of the vertebræ to complete ribs, joined to the breast-bone by a cartilage. Some of the cervical ribs are joined to the shoulder-blade. The presence of these extra ribs rarely makes itself known before a mature age. When symptoms begin to appear they are always more pronounced on one side of the body than the other, for the reason that even when the rib is double, which occurs in 15 per cent. of the known cases, it is always more developed on one side than on the other. The pathologic symptoms are due to the importance of the blood-vessels and nerve-trunks which pass through the part of the neck occupied by the abnormal bone. It is the nervous disturbances which predominate. These consist, according to Dr. Marie, in neuralgic shooting-pains, sometimes irradiated, either in the fingers or in the arm. Sometimes there are sensations of "deadness" in the arm, or of a less degree of numbness. The pains suffered are either spontaneous or are provoked by certain movements. Sometimes there are zones of anesthesia in the arm, or there may be a sensation of cold, etc. At times there is found an atrophy of certain groups of muscles in the hand or arm, and modifications of customary reflexes, these being either excited or suppressed.

The disorders of circulation referred to above may consist of the enfeeblement or disappearance of the radial pulse, of edema by compression, or even of local gangrene. Anatomic indications of the abnormality are generally very slight, and it is rare that palpitation permits a diagnosis to be made. We read further:

"Many theories have been advanced to explain the existence of these ribs, but it is generally admitted that such cases must be regarded as an example of reversive anomaly, *i.e.*, a throw-back to an arrangement which is normal in the animals of other groups considered to be ancestors of the human family. It is thus that in present-day giants, who are almost always pathologic subjects who may be classified as victims of acromegaly, the deformities of the skeleton of the face and head reproduce the anatomic arrangement which was normal among the fossil men of races which have vanished from the earth."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

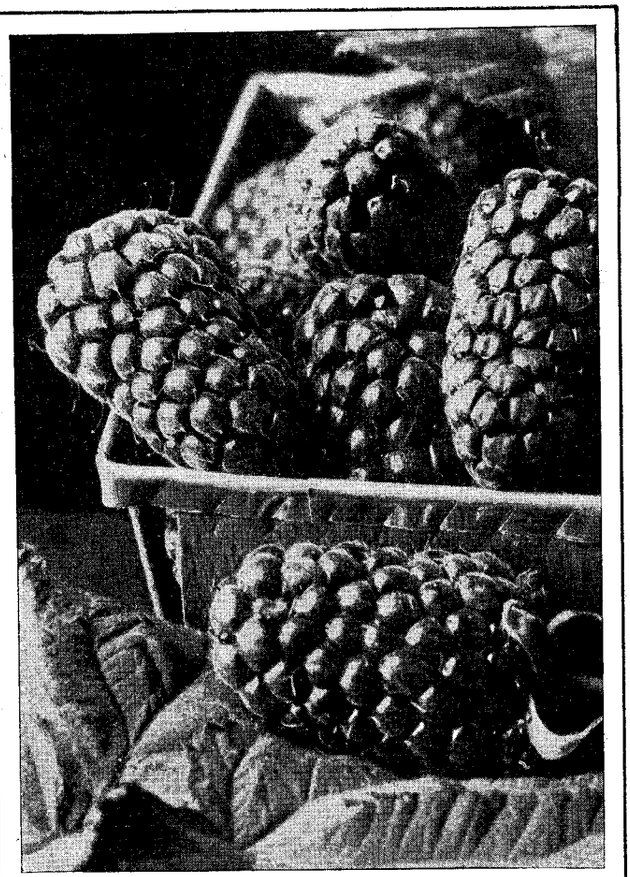
WHAT IS A LOGANBERRY?

AT ANY RATE, those who have tasted it can testify that it is remarkably good to eat. It is something like a raspberry and something like a blackberry, and those who profess to know assure us that it is a cross between the two. This was the belief of Judge Logan, in whose California garden it was first noticed and after whom it is named. It is hard to prove a case of this kind, however, and recent opinion among horticulturists inclines to the belief that Judge Logan was wrong. Crosses between the raspberry and blackberry are feasible, and several have been made; but they do not behave like the loganberry when bred with other varieties, nor does the loganberry, we are told, behave like a hybrid at all. It is thought more likely to be a rare wild species. Says a writer in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, November):

"The loganberry, one of the most popular members of the genus *Rubus*, came to light about 1881, in the grounds of Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, Cal. It was described by him as a natural hybrid which appeared spontaneously, and he believed that the parents were the Aughinbaugh (a variety of the wild blackberry of California) and a red raspberry, probably the variety Red Antwerp, since these two were growing near together in his yard. The fruit of the loganberry is, in many respects, intermediate between the blackberry and red raspberry, and Judge Logan's account of its origin was accepted as probable. It has since then been universally described as a chance natural hybrid.

"In later years, numerous artificial hybrids between blackberries and red raspberries were secured, Primus and Phenomenal being the best-known ones. These were in many respects similar to the loganberry, and supported a belief that the latter was a hybrid of similar nature.

"But evidence which is now accumulating indicates that this belief is wrong."



By courtesy of "The Journal of Heredity," Washington, D. C.

SOME LOGANBERRIES—ACTUAL SIZE.

This berry grows only in a limited area, and some growers have contracted for the sale of their fruit five years ahead.

If the loganberry were a mere cross, it would not breed true, but the characteristics of one or the other parent would be apt to predominate in its descendants. This is not the case. Says the author of the article:

"If proper fertilization should take place we should expect a great diversity of forms, corresponding to the segregation of the various characters in the supposed hybrid, loganberry.

"What actually happened was that the hybrids were remarkably constant, giving forms which were, looked upon broadly, intermediate between the loganberry and the other parent chosen. Hybrids between loganberry and raspberry gave a first generation varying in fertility between almost complete sterility and setting a dozen or so drupels on a fruit; but in vegetative characters remarkably constant and, roughly speaking, intermediate between the two parents.

"Reciprocal crosses have been made by Messrs. Laxton Bros. with other species, all giving hybrids more or less sterile, but uniform, in each case and showing nothing to lead one to suppose that the loganberry was other than a good species.

"Finally, in 1910, the writer succeeded in obtaining a hybrid between the loganberry and the common English blackberry. . . . The down on the fruit is a clear dominant, coming from the loganberry; the taste is a peculiar mixture of loganberry and blackberry—it is interesting to note here that the flavor of the loganberry, which was regarded as a hybrid flavor, is almost a dominant. The color of the fruit is almost black and the shape not quite so long as that of the loganberry. . . . . .

"From these scattered observations it will be seen that the loganberry has behaved throughout as a good species, neither breeding perfectly true from seed, nor yet showing more variation than was to be expected in a species. Used either as a seed parent or a pollen parent, it gave, when crossed with wild species, very uniform hybrids, and some variation when used with cultivated varieties which are not genetically pure.

"It therefore seems that . . . we must reject the commonly accepted idea of the origin of the loganberry."

If this berry is a true species, however, it surely did not originate in Judge Logan's back yard. Evidence is now being sought to establish the occurrence of the species elsewhere (if it be a species). The Oregon agricultural experiment station is gathering a loganberry collection, and records of the sporadic occurrence of similar berries in Oregon and Washington are giving aid and comfort to the opponents of the "cross" theory.

Meanwhile, the loganberry remains very good to eat, and its precise origin is not bothering those who enjoy its flavor. Nor, according to the writer in *The Journal of Heredity*, does this question seem to be bothering the fruit-growers of the loganberry belt in the Pacific Coast States. They need not worry about a market, for some of them have contracted for their loganberry crops for five years in advance, most of the product being taken by canners.

SEPARATE ROADS FOR MOTOR-TRUCKS — What is perhaps the first separate road for motor-trucking is now being built by Los Angeles County, California, we are told by *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, November 1), which goes on to say:

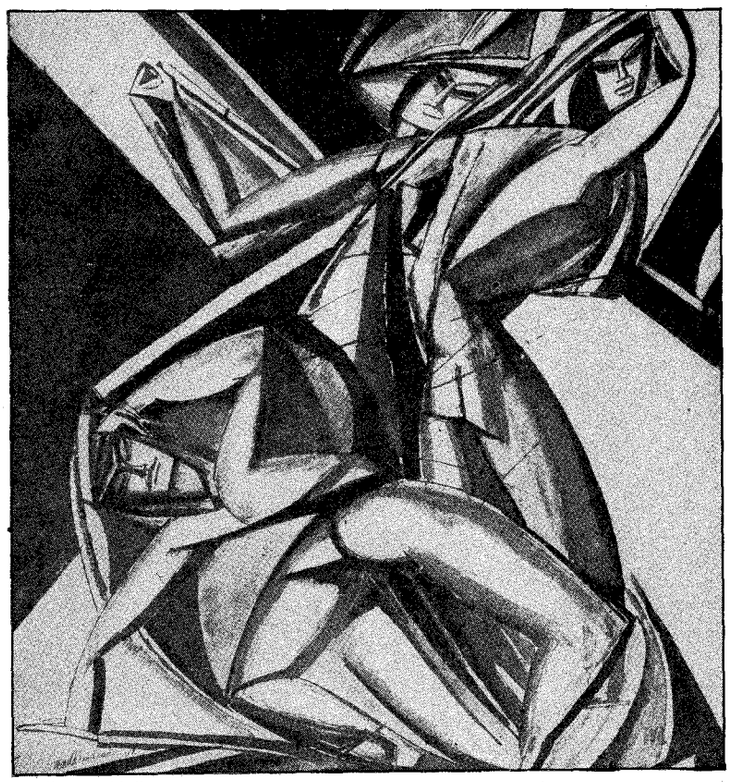
"The road is 13.3 miles long from Los Angeles to the harbor at San Pedro. It consists of a 5-inch base of disintegrated granite, 40 feet wide, forming a water-bound macadam, on the center of which is laid 8 inches of 1:2:4 concrete, 24 feet wide. A bituminous carpet covers the concrete. As motor-trucking becomes increasingly important we may confidently look to see a rapidly growing mileage of roads built exclusively for such traffic in and about all cities of considerable size. We say 'in' as well as 'about,' for inevitably certain streets of every large city will be given up to slow-moving heavily loaded vehicles. Rubber-tired motor-trucks, especially when not loaded above 750 pounds per inch of tire width, apparently do little damage to the surface of a properly designed pavement, but it is obvious that a thicker pavement base is required for heavy motor-trucks than for pleasure-cars or light delivery-trucks. This fact, coupled with the desirability of separating fast-moving from slow-moving vehicles, makes separate roadways for heavy trucking desirable wherever the density of traffic warrants."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

ART WHICH "MAKES FOR EMOTION"

VORTICISM is art's latest phase. The readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST have already made its acquaintance through the sculptural work of Henri Gaudier Bjerska, the young Frenchman who was one of war's tragic sacrifices. Our own poet, Mr. Ezra Pound, is our nearest connecting link; but the first opportunity to see Vorticism outside the pages of



From "Vanity Fair."

THE DANCERS.

By this "Vorticist" expression, the artist, Mr. Wyndham Lewis, uses a method which, he declares, "makes for emotion, for figures, for life, for vitality."

Blast, the magazine which indulged in two explosions, is to be had at the Penguin Club in New York. Mr. Wyndham Lewis, the English painter and decorator, is the controlling spirit of the movement, and is also the principal exhibitor. With him are associated the work of Edward Wadsworth, Frederick Etchells, William Roberts, and Gaudier Bjerska. For those who still somewhat helplessly may ask, "What is a Cubist, a Futurist, a Vorticist?" an answer which points out their essential differences is to be seen in *Vanity Fair* (New York), and the reader's gratitude is proportionately enlisted:

"A Cubist, a Futurist, and a Vorticist take supper together in a cabaret. They see there musicians, pretty women, coffee-cups, tobacco smoke, dancers, plates, waiters, tables, champagne bottles, mirrors, electric lights, and all the rest of it. The next morning the Cubist paints a picture composed entirely of coffee-cups, tables, plates, and bottles—objects that are dead. The Futurist paints his impressions of the supper: the riot of the thing; the mirrors, the eyes of the woman at the table next to him, a waiter's hand, the electric lights, a cigar; everything, in short, that could recreate in him the mood or impression caused by the supper. Finally, the Vorticist, in his canvas, paints only the swaying figures of two of the musicians, or the bending turns of the cabaret dancers; in other words, he will endeavor to show human bodies, but to show them in a wholly 'non-representation,' abstract sort of form."

The writer in *Vanity Fair* assures us that the Vorticists' claim is that they are "the only painters who have got at the living heart of the thing called 'form,' and particularly form when applied to moving bodies":

"It will be noticed that the human figure is the basis of most of their canvases. Their complaint against the Cubists is that they are always making groups, or arrangement, of inanimate things: doing things *morte*—still lifes, inanimate objects, vases; things without a soul; whereas Vorticist art, as Wyndham Lewis recently explained, makes for emotion, for figures, for life, for vitality.

"It is undeniable that in much of their work the Vorticists lean to the pottery, or clay colors; the colors met with in a modern, smoky, brick-built, iron-bound, railroad-yarded city. The reason for this—if one can believe the apologists for the school—is that they always put form above color, life-sense above color-sense."

A DREAMER'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA—There is a story told of Lord Dunsany, one of Ireland's leading poets and dramatists, that he was present one evening at the house of Katharine Tynan. His hostess said: "You are going to the war; I suppose you will come back and write war-poems." "I shall never come back," replied Lord Dunsany. "A man as tall as I am never comes back." So far Lord Dunsany has happily escaped the bullets aimed for tall men, and as a preface to his forthcoming volume, "The Last Book of Wonder," which John W. Luce & Co., of Boston, have copyrighted in America, he writes a particular message "To You in America." There is the same calm apprehension of death and the same conviction about the war that we quoted on October 14 from an unnamed artist, who said: "The true death would be to live in a conquered country—for me above all others, as then my art could not exist." Of Lord Dunsany, *The Poetry Review* (Boston) declares: "Here is a man to whom dreams are the dearest things in life, because he has known the awful reality of facts." This is his dream for us:

"I do not know where I may be when this preface is read. As I write it in August, 1916, I am at Ebrington Barracks, Londonderry, recovering from a slight wound. But it does not greatly matter where I am; my dreams are here before you among the following pages; and, writing in a day when life is cheap, dreams seem to me all the dearer, the only things that survive.

"Just now the civilization of Europe seems almost to have ceased, and nothing seems to grow in her torn fields but death, yet this is only for a while and dreams will come back again and bloom as of old, all the more radiantly for this terrible plowing, as the flowers will bloom again where the trenches are and the primroses shelter in shell-holes for many seasons, when weeping Liberty has come home to Flanders.

"To some of you in America this may seem an unnecessary and wasteful quarrel, as other people's quarrels often are; but it comes to this, that tho we are all killed there will be songs again, but if we were to submit and so survive there could be neither songs nor dreams, nor any joyous free things any more.

"And do not regret the lives that are wasted among us, or the work that the dead would have done, for war is no accident that man's care could have averted, but is as natural, tho

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not as regular, as the tides; as well regret the things that the tide has washed away, which destroys and cleanses and crumbles and spares the minutest shells.

"And now I will write nothing further about our war, but offer you these books of dreams from Europe as one throws things of value, if only to oneself, at the last moment out of a burning house. DUNSANY."

YVETTE ON OUR THEATERS

THE QUESTION OF OUR SPEECH has been a source of much concern to our foreign visitors. The late Henry James lectured us, and moved us to organize a society to effect its reformation. The society must have languished to no purpose, for now Mme. Yvette Guilbert comes from France to lecture us again on the subject. She is chiefly concerned with the vocal shortcomings of our actresses, and back of them she goes to the shortcomings of our children, of our dramatists, and our managers. She thinks there should be a National Academy where children of the tender age of five might be admitted to learn the graces of speech. Indeed, whether they are to become actresses or not, these matters should receive thus early the attention of teachers and parents; but chiefly if they show such talent as would lead them to tread the boards later. Mme. Guilbert has spent more than a year in this country and expects to make her home among us indefinitely. Her views were given before a meeting of the Drama League in New York and her words are reported in full by the Boston *Transcript*, "so far as an intent and expert stenographer versed in Mme. Yvette's two languages could record them." She is new to the English language, but ventured to sail in this medium, asking the indulgence of her hearers if a French word or phrase slipt in to fill out her thought the more easily. Thus the sting of her strictures may be said to be removed by the piquancy of her expression. We read:

"'Why don't the little children speak like birds?' I asked one mother. 'They speak between a parrot and a frog.' How can you expect an actress or an actor to have modulation, inflection, to have the voice placed in a 'mask'; sometimes between the two eyes? It is quite an education. One day a little boy witnessed an accident, when a poor little dog was run over by an automobile. It was a shocking sight, and he ran in to tell his mother about it. The poor dog was horribly mangled, and one would expect a child to be in tears, or exhibit some emotion. Imagine my surprize, when, instead of weeping, he asked me excitedly in a nasal voice: 'Did you get the number of the car?' (Laughter.) He was *pratique*. Among the Latin people the voice is placed by the language we speak. Every workingman sings and speaks well, naturally, because the voice is placed well by the language. In England and in this country it is different. Here is a thought. In this country you have a place, *La Californie*, where the climate is so fine, where nature is so magnificent—would it not be possible to inspire the soul, refresh the heart, to arouse beautiful thoughts in the mind—in other words, to create a school of poets, dramatists, philosophers—to create a magnificent home of the arts like in Rome? I think it would be very useful.

"Now, concerning *les actrices*—they have a great task to do here; they have read very little to be an *actrice*. They are too young. You love the little pigeons! (Laughter.) How can a girl of fifteen or twenty years express sorrow, love? She has flirted a little with John, Jack, Joe. She has not cried, laughed, suffered enough. How can she portray great emotions? Oh, yes, she can wear the short skirt, but that's not an artist's work. But why not have a resurrection of the middle-aged actress, *une femme dans toute la pléntitude de sa force?* [a woman in the full plenitude of her powers]. How can you expect to produce a race of artists if you suppress what makes artists? *Sensibilité!*

"To remedy the poverty of good interpreters, it would be most wise to establish here a national conservatory where dramatic and musical art will be fostered and taught by European professors. Why? Not because I am French. Because you lack '*latinité*.' Of course those professors should be selected with a great care and knowledge. Because we have also bad professors, and how many! Such an American conservatory will take American children and teach them to avoid the first bad impressions. You despise here sentimentalism, sensitiveness, *sensibilité*. Here it is like in England: the mothers teach children to suppress, to conceal emotions. When I asked the mother of the little boy who saw the dog killed: 'Does he feel nothing? What a funny little fellow! He was not upset!' she only said in a surprized tone, 'Why, no—why should he be? It was only a dog!'

"The Latin artist of *sensibilité* is full of tears and smiles and must have the heart and mind open. An artist is an exaggerated human being. Without exaggeration—no art! Without a heart exaggerated—a brain exaggerated, no art—no *artiste!* If you instruct little children, 'Don't laugh! Don't cry!' the poor little man is—er—constipated—I will say. He can't express himself! (A few weeks ago I couldn't speak English: is it not marvelous how I progress?) Well, now—be serious. In France our education is quite different. My mother used to sing to me many songs. She knew more than a hundred of La Fontaine's fables. She explained to me the teaching of the fables and their philosophy, the depth of the words. I assure you it was a great help to me when I was twenty years old—a long time ago! You laugh—you laugh here, and you say, 'They are so sentimental!' Yes, we are—but—we are artists. . . . . .

"When my great friend, Mme. Eleonora Duse, plays some parts, she surpasses the writing of the author by what she imagines into the characters she pictures. She has often told me: 'What is the text! It is the soul of the personality—the *sensibilité*.' If you have children, let them cry, let them smile, let them laugh. A race brought up forbidden to show its feelings, to exteriorize its impressions, is a race condemned to have some artistic faults—and for that reason a conservatory here would be a very patriotic institution.

"You are a new, fresh country—*toute neuve*. Well, take from us, who are an old nation. Art requires, in a country quite new like yours, an education *sévère*, to create with years, with time, the instinct of beauty—which in my country is born more or less in everybody. What time has not yet given you, some good French neighbors can bring to you. And for that reason, I will be happy if as soon as possible a great institution helping art and artists will join and help the magnificent work of the Drama League."

Mme. Guilbert aims to disarm criticism by declaring that she does not wish to appear as a critic. "I come here just like an older sister among you." Then she shows her sisterly interest:

"You say, to tell the truth is a virtue. Well, to-day I think I shall have a great deal of virtue. I will tell you, first of all, you are the nation of the future. You are clever. You are workers. You are rich. God loves you! Your great country is beautiful—your mountains, your lakes should inspire such high and noble sentiments that a great period of art and artists will arise within a comparatively short time. But art in reality is a question of time, and you are young, young—but, as you profit from all the antique nations bring you here, why not take the opportunity to advance the coming of art? It is a very patriotic and national desire, and I pay great homage to the Drama League, which has laid the first stones of the great edifice to be built in this beautiful country of a home especially devoted to the art of the American stage.

"We have to speak to-day of the American stage and the way to increase its progress. I will try to express clearly what I modestly think is necessary in this new land of prosperity and cleverness. First of all, I will try to speak about the first thing which impresses the foreigner *sur la scène*. The first time he comes into a theater, knowing nothing of the American stage—what do you think impresses him most? . . . . . .

"Your indifference to the bad pronunciation, the bad diction. Yes—it is something very extraordinary for our ears, you know. What must I say? We notice—we remark—the slang—the voices—the voices are so funny! It is *vrai!* And your society people—it is very droll when they ask: 'Do you like America?' 'How do you like our theaters?' . . . . . .

"Of course, it is very young—but why, why, for God's sake, the voice where is it?—in the throat or in the nose? Don't you hear that yourself? . . . Of course you do. Yes, you do! Now, why can't somebody—I speak of somebody clever—yes, somebody with his brain furnished—as we say in French—remedy this?"

Our excuses about the "tired business man" and what should

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be provided for his hours of relaxation receive scant sympathy from Mme. Guilbert. She asks:

"Where can we find the great pleasure of an evening in the theater if we have not the play we want—the play that gives you pleasant relaxation, repose? You say here, 'Oh, we are so busy!' In every country people are busy. I think it is the kind of comprehension of a pleasure which counts its final value. Sometimes a pleasure is not truly amusing—if it is like that! (Nasal tone.) The real quality of the American public opinion is formed by the managers. You are quite as ready to go to hear a play without value as an interesting piece—your guide and guaranty is the manager. You will have to struggle against the very poor influence of your managers. For instance, take it in France—the director of the Comédie-Française is an *académicien*, a man of letters. There a manager is first a great student and a scholar—they are *gens de lettres*. Here they are—I don't know what you call—shine-the-boots? . . . If you have not at the head of your theater a man of education, how can he choose a good play and a good company. We have a proverb: 'The worst sheep makes the worst mutton,' and bad food makes the bad health. The poor taste of the crowd is the result of the managers—the bad shepherds for so long, they have now spoiled their flocks!"

NOBEL PRIZE-WINNER FOR 1915.

Romain Rolland, whom France, in the present crisis, repudiated for his "intellectual internationalism."

A heterogeneous democracy such as ours has no terrors for Mme. Guilbert when the welfare of art is at stake. She bids us pattern after centralized France and find our artistic salvation.

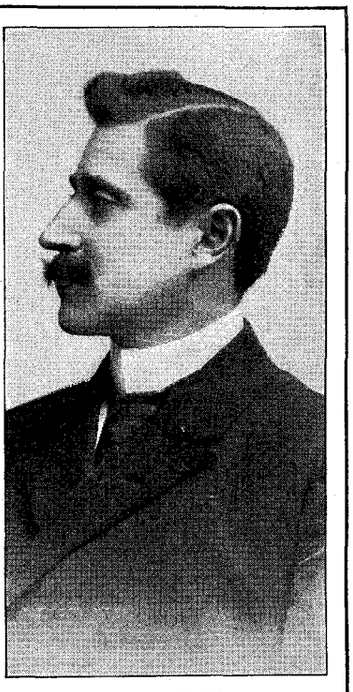
"In consideration of the youth of this nation in matters of art, it will be necessary to create a school of dramatic literature which will oblige authors to write in beautiful English—a school which will safeguard the language against vulgarity, slang, and decay, a school which will develop the sense of thought, the instinct of the thought, which has to be trained, just as the body has to be trained. Unfortunately in art it is impossible to have such a life of happiness. Being a new nation, the necessity is to call from Europe the greatest masters. You see, in your country, when somebody wants to finish his artistic education, he is sent abroad—it means Europe. *Chaque nation après son inspiration!* But where is the profit for your country to have only an aristocracy of artists—a very few people of high class possessing artistic feelings? Because, after all, it is the minority which has the money to go so far and pay such expenses.

"Why not have a school here? It would be much cleverer—a school which will be open not only to those who have a great deal of money to spend, but to every one who has a great desire to learn, and to be somebody useful to his country. (Applause. *Je vous remercie.*) Why not have here a great school for literature and drama; a great school for students of the literary and dramatic arts? You will then not hear, as I have heard since I am here, '*Les actrices* have no place,' 'Where will I find a place?' and 'We have no *actrices*.'

"First of all I don't know enough of your American literature, but in France, for instance, we have some current in literature influencing the dramatic art. We are absolutely dominated for the past ten years by the mystic influence. You will see that after the war. And don't believe it is the war which brought this about. We feel absolutely the mystic influence of the future—poets, the good writers. First, the good book, the good play, then the good actors."

THE HARRIED IDEALISTS OF EUROPE

THE IDEALISTS of Europe, such as prefer to live "above the battle," can not be said to have a good time. Romain Rolland may derive some comfort from the Nobel prize, awarded along with one to the Swedish poet Verner Heidenstam, but his book bearing the title quoted above is said to "have set all France against him." In England, Mr. Gilbert Cannan, the translator of Rolland's "Jean Christophe," has ranked himself with the "conscientious objectors," and an unsympathetic Government has denied him the exercise of his literary talents and decided that the kind of "public service" he can best render is to dig in a turnip-field. "Both men rank among the most interesting minds of the time," says the New York *Tribune*, and it goes on to ask why it is that "both men, in an hour of tense tragedy for their nations, should so far alienate themselves from the current of contemporary thought as to deserve this portion of distrust." From what it calls its "detached view-point," *The Tribune* finds Mr. Rolland's utterances "moderate enough." For—



VERNER HEIDENSTAM,

The Swedish poet, who has been chosen to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature for 1916.

"He pleaded with his countrymen to retain some feeling of charity toward their enemies; and to remember at all times to distinguish between the rulers of Germany and the mass of her people. He was as bitter as any one in his condemnation of German crimes and cruelties. He expressly repudiated any pacifist theory which would countenance non-resistance toward an invader. A vague, intellectual internationalism, aiming to minimize the scars which war must necessarily inflict upon Western civilization, constituted his creed."

Rolland in the moments of extreme national crisis still busied himself with "ideas," and *The Tribune* sees his own words turned back as a boomerang:

"No one will wish to criticize the motives which sent Mr. Rolland upon the path he has followed. Moral courage could not be greater. The interesting lesson lies in the practical failure of so much moral force. . . . . .

"It is that in a crucial moment of self-protection, when his nation's very life depended upon utter unity and abandon to the attack, he sought to distract attention to some theories of faith and conduct which, even if they did not hinder the national uprising, could not assist it. 'To live or act we can forget them,' he wrote of ideas. And in that fateful autumn of 1914, and indeed down through the present, France has been living and acting at a speed and with a supreme efficiency that necessitated the abandonment of such abstract ideas as Rolland sought to preach. Had she been able to debate and resolve them, she would have been that much weaker in her struggle for existence."

The case of Mr. Cannan is not much otherwise. Chagrined by the sentence passed upon him, he has written to the London *Nation* a defense of the action of those who, like himself, are ranked as "conscientious objectors." He had the misfortune to say that "spiritual impulse is crusht in those who fight

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with their bodies by military discipline," to which Mr. Hugh Walpole, author of "The Dark Forest," and Red-Cross worker in Russia, replies in this vein:

"The bland egotism and presumption of such a conclusion drive me to wonder what Mr. Cannan has been doing during the last two years, where he has spent his time, and whether his absorption in his own spiritual adventures has allowed him the freedom to observe the records of others. His happy assurance of his own spiritual excellence should not lead him so readily to deny all spiritual impulse to those who, most unfortunately, no doubt, have opinions different from his own."

Mr. Cannan came back with an explanation which *The Tribune* does not find adds much to his case or his credit:

"He fervidly disclaimed any intention to detract from the glory of those who were fighting instead of objecting. His letter ran as follows:

"'Sympathy with the conscientious objectors does not detract in any way from the heroism of those who have fallen. They did what they believed, and deserve all honor, which they receive in full measure. The conscientious objectors are doing just as simply and just as bravely what they believe, and they deserve all honor; instead of which they receive injustice, execration, brutal and illegal punishment, and incarceration. Mr. Walpole's friends believe that a military victory is possible. My friends believe that a moral victory is necessary.'

"That is the spirit of Mr. Rolland's plea since the start of the war—that no impulse to save one's country should be permitted to extinguish one's sense of charity toward one's enemies. The Frenchman had no conscientious objectors at home to deal with, so he sought to preserve some gleam of impartiality toward the Teutonic nations. Mr. Cannan's aim was to maintain a national attitude of fair play, or even sympathy, toward the enemies at home, those Englishmen who for conscience' sake refuse to fight.

"We think Mr. Walpole was just in his detection of egotism and assurance in Mr. Cannan's point of view. It is the frequent assertion of pacifists that the heroism of those who go to war is as nothing to the heroism of those who, against their nation's decision, refuse to fight. Perhaps. But such pleas as Mr. Cannan's do not stimulate this view. They stimulate rather the feeling that here we are dealing with not so much exalted prophets as abnormal malcontents who prefer the distinction of isolation to the general run of emotion."

THE IMPOSSIBLE THACKERAY

SO MANY CRITICS were sure Mr. Langdon Mitchell had done scant justice to Thackeray in his dramatization of "Pendennis"—as noticed here last week—that Mr. Mitchell himself now speaks up. He begins by acknowledging the inherent difficulties of dramatizing Thackeray, who is more difficult, he thinks, than even the late Henry James. Then, too, the task of dramatizing a great and diffuse classic is perilous, because the lovers of any master are quick "to take offense if you omit what they like or build in something they don't like, or in any way, according to their ideas, fail to do justice to their beloved author." These, he tells the readers of the New York *Tribune*, are the dramatist's terrors:

"Lovers of Thackeray it is who make his dramatization difficult. The playwright must remember that they exist. They number possibly only 5 per cent. of the audience every night, but they are far more to be regarded than their numbers seem to warrant. They must not be feared, but neither must they be outraged. . . . I can not too often repeat that they make the game difficult. For example, 'Pendennis.' What in the world shall the playwright do with all the narrative style, this engaging disconnectedness, this way of telling a story which belongs so personally to Thackeray, which has such quality? And then the further consideration that every classic is a whole, just as a crystal or a diamond is a whole, and yet the playwright must take this perfection, melt it, remold and make it over into another medium. The great point to be observed here is: He respects it too much at his peril! In Thackeray he should respect the main thing—and the main thing is character."

Thackeray's English, his style, his tone, his atmosphere, can't be rendered, despairingly declares Mr. Mitchell. His loose, wandering method—a charm to his readers—is an inferno to his dramatists. Then, worse than all, is "the dreadful plot which Thackeray wove into a part of 'Pendennis' ":

"My feelings are warm upon this subject. I have now for many months hated, and still hate, the dreadful melodramatic plot which Thackeray injected into one of England's greatest

Courtesy of the George H. Doran Company

GILBERT CANNAN,

The English novelist condemned to manual labor for holding the views of a "conscientious objector."

classics. I refer to the plot which concerns the *Amory* family; the plot which has to do with *Amory* the convict and with the *Chevalier Strong*, and so on and so on. All the readers of Thackeray will recall it immediately. Why, I ask, did that great writer introduce into his most charming work this extravagant, melodramatic, antiquated, ridiculous, puerile plot? I am not alone in thinking it melodramatic, antiquated, and ridiculous, and, above all, hampering. One other writer agrees with me, a very great writer, whom I am glad to have on my side—namely, Thackeray himself. From such study of the novel as I was of course obliged to make, I early came to the conclusion that he had invented that plot in order to rival Dickens where Dickens himself was, let me say, most misguided.

"Having started out with this plan in view, Thackeray succeeded merrily up to a certain point in the story, where, as the plot developed, it began to hamper him, weigh him down, worry him, make him heavy, necessitate explanations, and reduce him, in short, to every kind of misery which can fall upon the unhappy writer of romance. The proof of this is in the last third or fourth of the novel. He writhes under it at times and at times he neglects it completely. Then at the end he throws it absolutely to the winds; indeed, his gesture is more emphatic than this; he throws the plot on the floor and dances upon it. But what is a playwright to do with a plot that so sickened and handicapped the novelist? One thing is sure. He must ignore it completely or he will find himself wallowing in melodrama and curst by every intelligent playgoer."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHRISTMAS SHIP FOR THE ARMENIANS AND SYRIANS,

Now awaiting its cargo of food and clothing with "the holiday good wishes of one country to the stricken races of another."

THE CHRISTMAS SHIP FOR 1916

ELECTION DAY IS OVER, Thanksgiving is at hand, and the newspapers are daily reminding us to "do our Christmas shopping early." So that it is high time for us to call attention to this year's Christmas ship which is to take American gifts to the destitute of foreign lands. This year's ship, says *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia), which "will be the Navy collier *Cæsar* or a collier of the same type, is being relined by the Government for carrying food-supplies to destitute Syrians and Armenians." An especial effort will be made on Thanksgiving Day to swell the collections taken in churches throughout the land to provide the provisions and clothing needed for the relief of the suffering so keenly felt in the East. Further information is furnished as follows by the Reformed Episcopalian weekly:

"It will leave New York December 1, carrying a capacity cargo of foodstuffs and new clothing for Beirut, Syria, from which port relief will be distributed by American Red-Cross and Red-Crescent agents, aided by United States consuls and missionaries.

"The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief has just sent $208,000 through the State Department to various distribution centers, to be distributed immediately by the Committee's agents direct to the most needy survivors of the Armenian deportations and the Syrian famine months. This money will purchase grain, blankets, and clothing, giving the sufferers within the Turkish Empire a foretaste of the Christmas cheer which the United States Navy boat will bring.

"As a necessary preliminary to the sending of the Christmas ship, arrangements are being made for collections in the churches of the entire country Thanksgiving Day, the receipts of which will be used in completing the cargo. The ship will carry 600,000 pounds of rice, 200,000 pounds of lima beans, 400,000 pounds of crusht wheat, 2,100,000 pounds of whole wheat, 500,000 pounds of sugar, 1,000 cases of condensed milk for children, 10,000 barrels of flour, 50,000 gallons of petroleum, and 25,000 gallons of cottonseed-oil.

"Military regulations forbid the carrying of any except new clothing. Hundreds of cases of warm underwear and sweaters and light shoes for men, women, and children, stockings for women and children, cotton and woolen socks for men, blankets and blanket shawls, gray-cotton and woolen cloth in the piece, unbleached muslin and cotton-thread, needles and pins, will form a part of the cargo. Contributors to the cargo and churches which are raising money are sending their gifts to W. A. Staub, the Red-Cross representative in charge of the Christmas ship, at the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Navy officials and prominent churchmen of all denominations will join the ceremonies to be held at the Christmas ship's departure, adding to its cargo the holiday good wishes of one country to the stricken races of another."

HOW TO PREACH BY MOVING PICTURES

MOTION-PICTURES are becoming so familiar an adjunct of church-work, even taking their place in the regular Sunday service, that *The Advance* (Cong., Chicago), recently offered a prize for the most informative article describing their use. The winner is the Rev. Chester S. Bucher, who has used motion-pictures for two years, and who is an enthusiastic advocate of the "screen-sermon." He first used the motion-picture at a church in Cleveland. The people, he says, had previously "passed by our church, leaving its pews empty, and filled the seats of the nickel university at the next corner." This was the answer;

"For thirty-five dollars we bought a second-hand Edison machine; for thirty dollars we secured a second-hand galvanized-iron booth; for about forty dollars we purchased electrical materials, and an electrician in the church installed the equipment himself and operated the machine. Our regular order of service was used on Sunday evenings, with the single exception of substituting a scripture-lesson on the screen for the lesson which had been formerly read from the pulpit Bible. The Bible film was the basis of the sermon. The life of Christ was used in a series, one reel each Sunday night. When the people actually saw Jesus sink to his knees under the weight of the cross, there were involuntary exclamations of horror as the Roman soldiers goaded him on with the points of their spears. Then came my chance to make plain how our sin crucifies Christ to-day. During Holy Week, instead of conducting services each night for a faithful few, we used 'Pilgrim's Progress' as the basis of a series of illustrated sermons that actually brought in the people of the neighborhood for our services. Altho these services were not strest as evangelistic, people united with the church and were brought into the Kingdom as a direct result."

In Dr. Bucher's present church in Lima, Ohio, the motion-picture outfit is more elaborate, and the results are eminently satisfactory. The church, it seems, "is located one block from the public square." Each week, says Dr. Bucher, "we use display advertisements on the amusement-page in all the papers, and on Sunday nights the people who drift up and down the streets—whom churches have not been reaching—come to the popular illustrated service for a genuine religious message." The writer continues, with some details which ought to prove useful to any church contemplating the employment of motion-pictures in its regular work:

"We have heard some criticism from other churches where the pews are empty, but the unchurched people who attend our service are grateful, and attentive, and responsive. The loose-change offering pays for the expenses of publicity and of films.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I am confident that we have the best projecting machine of any that have been designed for schools and churches. It cost two hundred dollars. I prefer it to any other machine at any price, for it does not require an unsightly fire-proof booth, it can be used in any room in the building, it requires no special electrical wiring, and it can be operated by any one. A sixteen-year-old boy runs the machine now.

"The educational film companies supply us with films on Abraham, Joseph, Samson, Saul, David, Absalom, Solomon, Esther, Jephthah, Elisha, Jesus, and Paul for $1.50 to $3 per reel, plus carriage charges. On occasional week-nights an entire evening's program, presenting Biblical, scenic, dramatic, or educational films, is offered for ten cents admission.

"The operating expense of our present machine has involved nothing but the electric current, and this is less than the current used to illuminate the lights that are turned off. We have an aluminum drop-curtain, which is unrolled when needed, and after the service it is put out of sight. An aluminum surface is best for tinted or colored pictures or slides.

"In both churches we secured the outfits by asking a few men who believed in the idea to bear the initial expense. Under favorable conditions it is possible to rent a week-night program for six or eight to fifteen or twenty dollars, plus express charges. By charging ten cents admission enough money can be made to pay for the original cost of installation.

"Some churches use motion-pictures for a half-hour preceding the morning Sunday-school service, and thus insure the presence of every pupil on time. Or they give free admission tickets to the week-night program to every member of their Sunday-school who is present on time the previous Sunday. A church in New Jersey gives a program each week that is supported by a collection. Admission is by tickets that are given free to those present at Sunday services.

"One of our churches in Detroit presents a clean recreational program of pictures on Sunday afternoons, with free admission. A social hour and refreshments follow. Splendid programs exclusively for children can be offered on Saturdays for a penny admission.

"The Bureau of Commercial Economics, at Washington, D. C., offers a service of two educational reels gratis each week. We plan to use these soon, simply as a half-hour prelude to a regular evening service. That program will be designed simply to attract a congregation that will remain for the customary preaching service.

"A very satisfactory plan of organization is the election of a motion-picture committee that sustains the same relation to the church as the Sunday-school management. One member of the committee books and censors films, a second has charge of a separate treasury which receives admission charges or the Sunday evening loose-change collection, a third operates the machine, a fourth manages the publicity, and a fifth looks after the ushers and tickets."

AN OHIO CHURCH ADVERTISEMENT.

THE MOST GENEROUS CITIES—A list of American cities has been made out by experts showing which are to be entitled to places of honor on the list of public benefactions. This "curious computation" is noted by *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Meth. Epis., Detroit), which quotes the list with a few words of comment as follows:

"First of all is Rochester, N. Y., which is put down as 'the most generous city,' then in order come Hartford, Conn., Reading, Pa., and Detroit, Mich.

"The fifth in order as charitably inclined comes Pittsburg, Pa., followed by Utica, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Lowell, Mass., Richmond, Va., and Binghamton, N. Y.

"And the hardest to extract money from are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and St. Louis.

"That these cities, and in fact all others, do not 'shell out' for charity more coin than they do is not the fault of the individuals and associations which make persistent appeals.

"According to the last compilation, there are three and one-half times as many charitable organizations appealing to the generosity of the public as there were a year ago. War-relief organizations help to swell the list constantly.

"But, while showing popular sympathy for charities, it may be stated that there is more money given for church support annually than for any other single purpose. Last year the United States gave $820,000,000 to its churches. This year the sum is expected to exceed the billion mark."

COMBINED CHURCH ADVERTISING

THOUSANDS OF "AD" MEN recently met in convention in Philadelphia "for consultation and co-operation in the interests of honest advertising and of 'bigger, better business.'" Out of this gathering, which on first sight merely sounds the big drum of business, grew a Commission on Church Advertising and Publicity. According to *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), it turned out that the advertisers went far to contribute a new petition to the litany, in declaring it "a sin to preach to empty pews when proper advertising will fill the churches." Then it was found wise to make the effort of national importance and character since it was shown how increasing and successful have been the efforts toward appropriate publicity in promoting the growth of the church in various sections. We read:

"One of these demonstrations is in Chicago, where the first conference relative to church advertising in connection with a secular advertising organization was held recently, and where there is a local auxiliary of ministers and laymen who meet fortnightly to discuss publicity plans. As a result many churches have quadrupled their morning and evening attendance, and people who formerly attended motion-picture shows, recreation-parks, and other such places Sunday evenings now find entertainment and contentment in the cheerful church service.

"In New York City, where the movement has been led by Rev. Dr. Christian Reisner, of Grace Methodist Church (who has the distinction of being 'the first advertising preacher'), equally happy results have been gained, and a number of churches are united in the publicity campaign.

"Milwaukee churches have also made a notable demonstration of the value of church advertising, under the Rev. Dr. P. B. Jenkins, chairman of the publicity committee of the Milwaukee Federation of Churches. Milwaukee has developed many novel forms of church publicity, including 'Go-to-Church Sunday' buttons for adults and children; electric sign-boards, dodgers, invitation-cards, etc.; blotters for hotel writing-rooms and for school-children's desks; lead pencils for school-children; Sunday-school and church advertisements in high-school publications, daily newspapers, etc.; cards for the interior and the exterior of street-cars; letters to pastors elsewhere, asking the names of persons removing to Milwaukee; weekly luncheons, usually held down-town in the business district by the churches men's clubs, with mailing-cards of invitation to newcomers and others."

Philadelphia also furnishes a stimulating example of church advertising, where the Rev. Daniel E. Weigle, pastor of the Messiah Lutheran Church, is said to have added five hundred new members during a pastorate of five years, largely through advertising. Dr. Weigle claims the authority of the Bible for the statement that

"'God was the first great advertiser. When he lighted the "flaming bush" which did not burn, and attracted the attention of Moses, he made our $50,000-a-year electric signs look insignificant.'

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Messiah Church has a church publicity committee of sixteen men and women, chiefly 'Billy' Sunday converts, who raise nearly six hundred dollars a year to advertise their church. A distributing committee of one hundred members also helps to fill the church by giving out cards of invitation, seeking those who do not attend church. It has been found that reduction in the advertising causes a slump in attendance. Dr. Weigle, with others, also urges making the church attractive by various means, including establishing clubrooms where legitimate recreation and amusements may be enjoyed free from the environment of temptation and gambling.

"Not only local churches, but the great denominations, have recognized the value of church publicity, the latest to do so being the 1916 Quadrennial General Conference, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., which authorized the organization of a permanent publicity bureau for the Methodist Episcopal Church."

CATHOLIC FEARS OF "MITTELEUROPA"

PAN-GERMAN PROTESTANT PENETRATION is the fear now raised in Catholic Europe; and the submission of Austria to Prussia is the step that would seem most favorable to the realization of this Teutonic dream. Reports from Germany tell us that the most widely read volume in the Fatherland is called "Mitteleuropa." It is written in so popular and brilliant a style that even people of humble intellects can readily comprehend it, and its acceptance is said to amount almost to a religion. The fact that its author, Friedrich Naumann, is an ex-Protestant pastor, makes it suspect as a work of religious propagandism, tho on the face of it it is almost purely economic. Before the war, says the Catholic *Tablet* (London), it had been customary "to regard Pan-Germanism as connoting merely the fatuities of a Houston Stewart Chamberlain or a Ludwig Woltmann," but the war, when it came, "opened people's eyes to the existence of a gigantic plot—its authors would call it the great ideal—of Germanizing Europe." If Naumann's book had appeared five years ago, says this writer, it would have met with little criticism, and "the fact that Germany, throughout her modern history, has consistently used economic means for the attainment of political objects" would have been completely lost sight of. Now it is readily seen that "the economic union of Germany and Austria would be speedily followed by the political absorption of the second by the first." "A Germany having the command of the North Sea and the Adriatic, with additional points of vantage on the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, a Germany having at her disposal the material and human resources of the whole of Central Europe, such a Germany would be in a position to force her dominion on the rest of Europe, and ultimately on the rest of the world." From this the Catholic writer proceeds to consider what the significance would be for the Catholic Church:

"It may be argued that Catholicism would be the gainer were Germany, with her large Catholic population and influential Center party, to secure the political ascendency in Europe. But to do this would show a singular blindness to the most prominent feature of all Pan-German activity—its essentially Protestant bias. Naumann, who was a Lutheran pastor before he became a politician, is evidently in some doubt as to the reception his scheme is likely to meet with among Catholics. He has therefore included in his book a chapter entitled 'Creeds and Nationalities,' which is an elaborate attempt, with a good deal of irrelevant information and argument, to show that religion and economics have really nothing to do with one another, that the Catholics of Central Europe are much more divided than the Protestants, and that 'Mitteleuropa' will be essentially a State with an ideal of universal toleration."

Several of Naumann's assertions in this chapter are open to question, thinks this writer, for example,

"His statement that 'after the *Kulturkampf*, the Protestant character of the Hohenzollern Emperors became an unofficial private affair of those who, as wearers of the crown, were above creeds,' can scarcely be reconciled with many of the Emperor's public utterances, in particular his speches during his visit to Palestine in 1899. Again, when Naumann says that 'from that time onward (*i.e.*, from the *Kulturkampf*) the German Empire, as such, has had no special creed,' his words really conceal a fallacy; for while it is true that the Empire of 1871 is not constitutionally identified with either the Protestant or the Catholic creed, that fact does not prevent, and has not prevented, the individual States from showing a bias which, throughout the Empire, has been decidedly to the advantage of the Protestants. The Saxon Government still represses the Jesuits; even the Bavarian Government, under what influence we do not know, has recently appointed an Anticlerical to the post of editor of its official organ. But beyond all this, which is, after all, secondary to the main issue, there is the undoubted fact that in the non-German territories of Germany, even in Austrian possessions, Protestant proselytizing by several important and influential societies has been officially encouraged and helped forward. The activities of Protestant Pan-Germanists in Austria are the one fact which Naumann is unable to explain away, the one fact which, in addition to their attachment of the House of Hapsburg, is likely to evoke the strongest opposition to the 'Mitteleuropa' scheme from among Austrian Catholics."

The common view held by Pan-German Protestants, we are told, was exprest by Naumann himself in an article "before he felt the need to conciliate the Catholics." He said that "the Counter-Reformation was the grave of the German spirit on the banks of the Danube." For many months past, it is now asserted, "the German Government has been encouraging its propagandists in Catholic countries to spread the report that a victory for the Central Powers would bring with it a satisfactory solution of the Roman question." But—

"The reasons for this change of heart, as for the Kaiser's suddenly conceived devotion to the Blessed Virgin, shown in a manifesto to the Poles in the first months of the war, are altogether too patent to deceive any one but the most simple-minded. And in any case there is plenty of evidence from recent German history to prove that the Protestants of Germany have conceived this war as an onslaught upon their religion, that they are merely waiting for a favorable opportunity to begin their work of Protestantizing and Germanizing, and that the once-powerful Center party will be unable to counteract their efforts. Thus at the beginning of the war there was a German address to the Evangelical Christians Abroad, which declared that the Entente Powers were making war 'on Protestantism and Germanism.' One may well ask what becomes of the taunt of 'Protestant England' in these circumstances! And any one who has read the German Catholic papers, the non-political and non-propagandist kind, must have noticed the apprehension on the part of certain of the clergy of the new *Kulturkampf* after the war. The increased agitation for a '*deutsche nationale Einheitsschule*,' or German National Universal School for rich and poor, Lutherans and Catholics, is one important symptom which Catholics have not failed to note, and to protest against."

There have, during the war, been many open expressions by German Protestants of their intentions after the war in the event of a German victory. Thus:

"The old dream of a united German Church, a '*deutsche Nationalkirche*,' the formation of which was one of Leibnitz's great ideals, has been revived, and Protestant periodicals, in spite of the '*Burgfrieden*,' or party truce, have not hesitated to proclaim the necessary connection between Germanism and the Evangelical creed. In the *Allgemeine Missionszeitschrift* last January, a certain Herr Julius Richter asserted that 'the German people gave the world the Gospel in the age of the Reformation, and still had this historic mission of bringing Christianity to humanity in its deepest, richest, and fullest form. . . . It is perhaps not too much to say that Protestant Germany is the evangelist of the nations.' An aggressive proselytizing spirit is thus by no means dead among German Lutherans; Austria's weakness would be their opportunity. It is obvious that the greater part of the German Center, interconfessionalized as it is, and long since placed at the service of the Government for any Germanizing undertaking, would offer but a weak resistance. Where, then, does the hope for Catholicism lie? In one sentence, in the defeat of the Central Powers and the definite elimination of 'Mitteleuropa' from the future of European polities."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

As the months and years roll by, the war's frightful toll of literature becomes more and more apparent. It is the young men who make the world's songs, and it is the young men who go to the wars—many of them never to come back. Nor does America escape with undiminished choir. England has lost Rupert Brooke, Julian Grenfell, and many another singer. Ireland has lost, most tragically, the poet-patriots Pearse, Plunkett, and MacDonagh, and now America has lost Alan Seeger. Always a lover of France, this gifted young writer was among the first of the Americans who took up arms on her behalf. From the front he sent back many spirited poems, some of which have been quoted in these columns. He was killed in battle at Belloy-en-Santerre, in July, and these beautiful and strangely prophetic lines, which are printed in *The North American Review*, are perhaps the last verse he ever wrote.

I HAVE A RENDEZVOUS WITH DEATH

By Alan Seeger

I have a rendezvous with Death
At some disputed barricade,
When Spring comes round with rustling shade
And apple blossoms fill the air.
I have a rendezvous with Death
When Spring brings back blue days and fair.

It may be he shall take my hand
And lead me into this dark land
And close my eyes and quench my breath;
It may be I shall pass him, still,
I have a rendezvous with Death
On some scarred slope of battered hill,
When Spring comes round again this year
And the first meadow flowers appear.

God knows 'twere better to be deep
Pillowed in silk and scented down,
Where love throbs out in blissful sleep,
Pulse nigh to pulse, and breath to breath,
Where hushed awakenings are dear,
But, I've a rendezvous with Death
At midnight in some flaming town,
When Spring trips north again this year,
And I to my pledged word am true,
I shall not fail that rendezvous.

The following poem, which first appeared in the New York *Evening Sun*, shows, when taken in consideration with that just quoted, that the sonnet is a form suited to a variety of uses. It served Mr. Cleveland for his grim picture of sea-warfare; it serves Mrs. Wagstaff as well for her lovely prayer of thanksgiving.

THE MIRACLE

By Blanch Shoemaker Wagstaff

Let me be thankful for the flaming day,
The noon that burns to splendor when I hear
The feet of Beauty passing on her way,
The voice of Beauty as she trembles near,
Sweet silvery wraith, my hope and my despair!
Man's path is but a pilgrimage of need
Seeking the ultimate star, the hidden lair.
And if he falters in his ruthless greed
Let him remember life, the miracle . . .
The rose of evening faint against the sky,
The slow moon's glory risen in the dell,
First love or children's laughter floating by—
The sweep of sudden wind among the trees . . .
Let me be thankful, Lord, for all of these!

Sincere and beautiful love-poems are rare nowadays, and therefore it is with greater pleasure that we quote this one, from "Mothers and Men" (Houghton Mifflin Company). Many of the poems in this book—especially those dealing with problems in our national life—have already appeared in these columns.

THEODORA

By Harold Trowbridge Pulsifer

A suppliant for peace I came
As one who, fleeing sword and fire,
Seeks refuge at the altar flame
Within a cool cathedral choir.

No bread you gave, nor any wine.
I only saw you standing there;
A mortal tranquilly divine;
An angel breathing earthly air.

I heard no voice, I saw no hand
In quiet benediction raised.
I dared not hope to understand
The faith your very presence praised.

Yet all my terror and my doubt
Before your spirit's mystery
Fled: as the Gadarene rout
Down plunging to the sudden sea.

From "The Woman and the Sage," by O. A. Joergens (Erskine Macdonald), we take these interesting stanzas. Perhaps the thought is too large for this slight textual framework—expansion would do the poem no harm—but the lines are deftly turned and convey a real idea.

CHILDREN AT PLAY

By O. A. Joergens

I saw them playing at the door of life,
And the threshold it was paven
With the light from the sun's haven,
The glitter and the glimmer of the aspen's silver leaf.

And I beheld the sparkle in the eyes
At the sun's light looking only,
While the shadows faint and lonely
Went floating, fading, flitting in the children's revelries.

I saw them playing on the stairs of Fate,
Echoes crowding through the portal,
Laughter from the spring immortal
In dancing, daring music o'er the passion-ways of hate.

I heard them utter wiser things than Truth,
Making songs of meditation
And the joy of life's creation,
As I turned away and left them in the light of youth.

The desolation wrought by war in places of great natural beauty has inspired many a poet. From Clinton Scollard it brings this lamentation—exquisite, but perhaps not quite passionate enough to suit the theme. We take it from *The Independent*.

A HILL IN PICARDY

By Clinton Scollard

There is a little hill in Picardy
That, in the bygone days, was fair to see
With silvery leaves of the slim poplar tree.
Ah, lovely little hill in Picardy!

White were the boles as are a maiden's hands;
And there were willow-withes and hazel-wands,
And ferns, with frail antennæ of their fronds.
Ah, lovely little hill in Picardy!

And there the purple violets made spring
A dream of loveliness; many a tender thing—
Vervain and vetch—added its glamoring.
Ah, lovely little hill in Picardy!

And there was morn and vesper song of birds
Whereto the wind joined with its joyous words;
And there was kindly shade for the sleek herds.
Ah, lovely little hill in Picardy!

But now—but now—what is there left to see
Save desolation? Riven earth and tree
And lines of crosses tell their tale. Ah, me,
This lonely little hill in Picardy!

To the London *Poetry Review*, Henry Bryan Binns contributes a poem full of the vigor and exultation of a bracing November day in the mountains. It is like Whitman's chants of wild nature in spirit, altho it does not resemble them in form. It is difficult for a poet to sustain this mood throughout so long a poem. Mr. Binns has done so, however, and in this his avoidance of "literary" phrases has helped him.

THE HILLTOP WOOD

By Henry Bryan Binns

Up in the hilltop wood
I heard the oak-trees sing
As only the great oaks can
When the leaves are down, and they fling
Their arms to the utmost span
And exult in their brotherhood
Up on the top of the hill.

Oh, but the air was good!
And to feel them glorying
As only the great oaks can
In their stubbornness, and the spring
That is in it, as in a man!
To exult in their brotherhood
Up on the top of the hill!

I never thought that I could
Know in my flesh the thing
That only the great oaks can
When their leaves are down, and they fling
Their arms out wide:—but a man
Is at home in that great oak-wood
Up on the top of the hill.

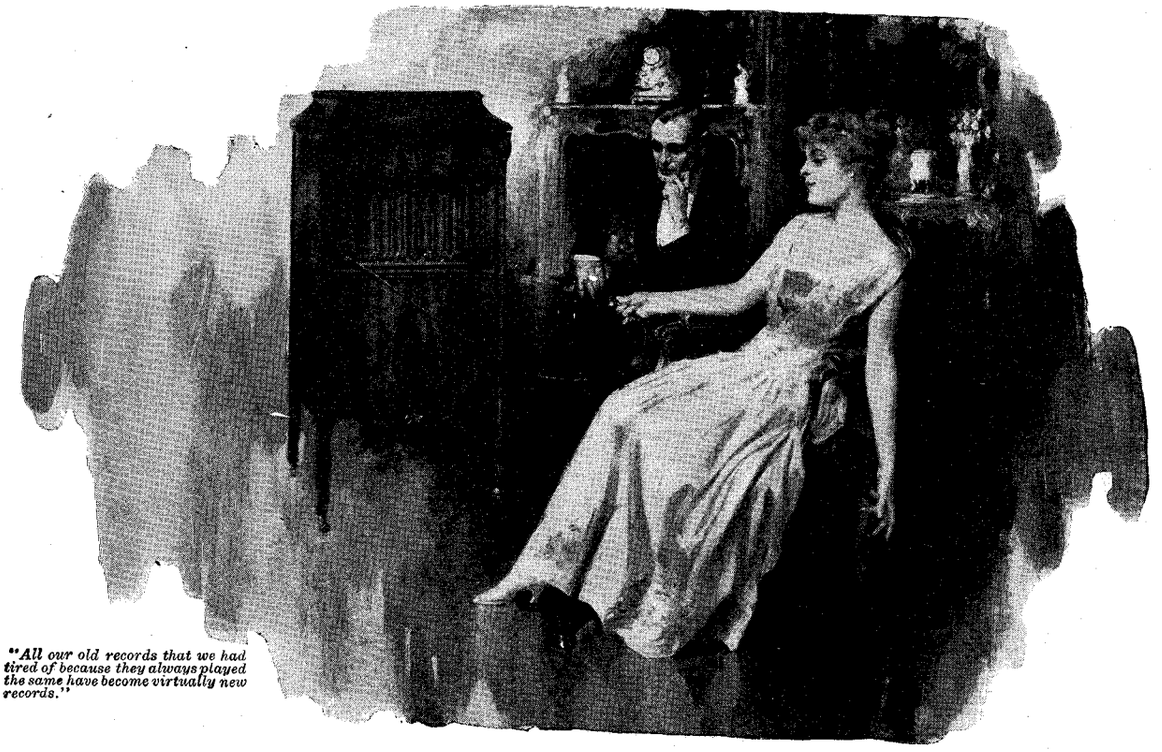
I climbed up among them: I stood
In the ranks of the trees that sing
As only the great oaks can
All of the Wonderful Thing:
There, to my uttermost span,
I exulted in this that I could
Up on the top of the hill.

This that I one time would—
If, some time, the hour should bring
Me mastery!—now I can.
I hold it from taking wing:
I hold it, more wonderful than
Any wonder:—the Making-good
Of my Dream on the top of the hill.

I tumble out all the brood
Of doubt from my boughs that I swing
As only a great oak can!
I exult with my branches! I fling
My arms to their utmost span!
I have come to my brotherhood
Up on the top of this hill.

You great hearts—you that have stood
On this hilltop uttering
(As only the great oaks can)
Your wonder—to-day I bring
Another fragment of Man
To be of your brotherhood
Up on the top of the hill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"All our old records that we had tired of because they always played the same have become virtually new records."

"I Have Exchanged My Phonograph"

A WEEK ago I would have laughed at such a thought! Exchange the instrument that had meant so much to wife and me during the past year; relinquish that which had taken so much time and careful pains to select; of which we were so proud; and which we knew was the best instrument of all at which we had looked? The very idea would have seemed ridiculous.

"But we have found a better phonograph — a wonderful new instrument that is a phonograph finer than all the rest, and then something greater, far greater.

"A WEEK ago a friend asked me *if* I had gone yet to see the Aeolian-Vocalion.

"No! Why should I? Did I not have the best-known and best phonograph upon the market? Why should I look at any other?

"'Don't be too sure,' said my friend. Had I not thought that these instruments were sometime going to develop beyond their present stage? And what more likely than that this development should come from The Aeolian Company, the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world—the leading house in the production of pipe-organs, pianos and other more modern instruments like the magnificent Steinway Duo-Art Pianola?

"I WENT to see the new phonograph that day. In twenty minutes I had bought one, arranging to turn in my old one in exchange.

"The new instrument was *better looking* than any I had seen. Its case designs were better art. Its case woods were finer.

"I asked to have a familiar record played — a favorite of wife's and mine. When I heard that record I awoke to the shortcomings of my phonograph as well as all others I had heard. We rarely realize the inadequacy of anything we are accustomed to until we meet something better.

"Here was a genuinely better tone. It was rich and deep — very musical and *very natural*. I realized then that other phonographs, wonderful as they were,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

were all too thin, too high and strident, too "*phonography*" in their reproductions.

"AND then I was shown the great new phonograph feature that The Aeolian Company has given to the world.

"The same record was played again, but first a slender tube ending in a little metal device, was drawn out from the instrument and placed in my hands.

"'Make any changes in tone volume that you would like to hear,' said the salesman.

"At first I was a little timid. I pressed the device. The music swelled a little in volume. I pressed it all the way. A great, glorious burst of sound came from the instrument such as I had never heard before from a phonograph.

"Then I reversed the movement. The sound began to diminish. In a moment it had softened away to an exquisitely delicate whisper that was still perfect in tone-quality. It was a genuine pianissimo; also an effect I had never before heard from a phonograph.

"Before the record ended *I was playing that piece.* All the music-instinct in my soul was awake, and for the first time in my life, finding expression.

"Never before had I had such an experience. I played other records. I sang—now with a wonderful tenor voice, now with the world's greatest baritone; I played the violin and cello; I led orchestras and bands, and thrilled to the music I was helping to create as no mere *listening* to records had ever thrilled me.

"CAN you wonder that I exchanged my phonograph? Would you not do the same? Wife and I thought the old one was giving us all we wanted. It was the bliss of ignorance, however. I don't want to seem to exaggerate, but the new one is giving us so much more genuine pleasure that it would be hard to overstate it. Just one thing, however, gives a little idea.

"All our old records that we had tired of because they always played the same, have become virtually *new* records. And we know we'll never tire of them now, because we can always play them differently and have the new enjoyment of putting something of our own feeling into the music."

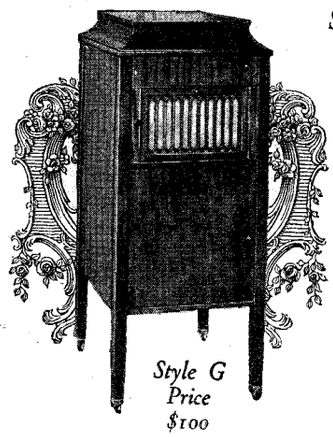
We invite you to hear the Aeolian-Vocalion. Not only in tone-quality, in natural reproductions and in the great new privilege of personal control it offers, is it supreme among all phonographs upon the market today. Its supremacy extends to its appearance, to the beauty and artistry of its designs and to many auxiliary features—such as the simplest and most effective Automatic Stop yet invented. A postcard will bring the handsome free catalog and information as to how and where to hear the Vocalion. Address Dept. **L 11-25.**

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL NEW YORK CITY

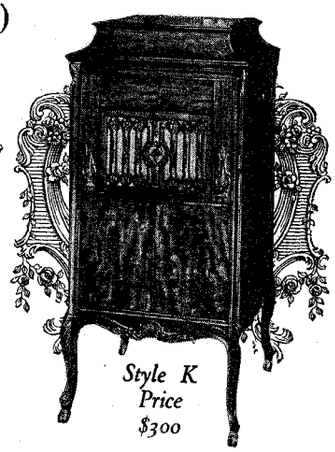
Makers of the famous Pianola—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world

VOCALION PRICES ARE—$35 TO $350 FOR CONVENTIONAL MODELS. ART STYLES TO $2000. ($35 to $75 without Graduola.)



Style G Price $100

EOLIAN-OCALION



Style K Price $300

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lord Chesterfield

on July 30th, 1747 wrote to his son:

"DO you take care to keep your teeth very clean by washing them constantly every morning, and after every meal? This is very necessary to preserve your teeth a great while, and to save you a great deal of pain."

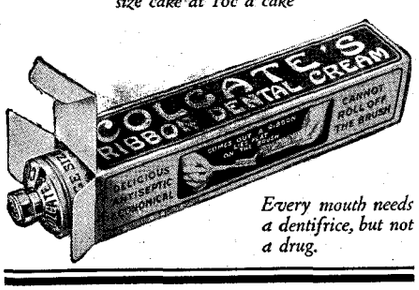
* * *

Lord Chesterfield's advice holds good today. We would add but a postscript: "And do you see to it that Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is used twice daily, for this delicious and antiseptic dentifrice makes for Good Teeth, Good Health."

Would you prove our statements? Then get Ribbon Dental Cream from your dealer, or send 4c for a trial tube. On request we will also send you the book entitled "Bringing up the Teeth."

COLGATE & CO.
Department Y
199 Fulton Street New York

Makers of Cashmere Bouquet Soap—luxurious, lasting, refined. A new size cake at 10c a cake



Every mouth needs a dentifrice, but not a drug.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THAT ELECTION BET

IF we should see a staid old gentleman wading in the court-house fountain on a bitter cold day, we must not telephone for the ambulance, and a commission of sanity. The nice old man with the beautiful white beard is not a raving maniac; he is only Judge Brown, who made the wrong choice of candidates before election. Strange antics, in fact, have been rather common sights everywhere, not only in the small towns, but in all the cities from New York to Los Angeles. The New York *Sun* details a few of the things which made the days following election merry for the natives of Gotham. We are told:

It was retribution night along Broadway and in the hotels. The news that Wilson had carried California, thus deciding the election, came too late on Thursday night for the payment of freak bets which have been hanging in the balance since Tuesday, but jeering friends last night exacted full penalty from unfortunate losers.

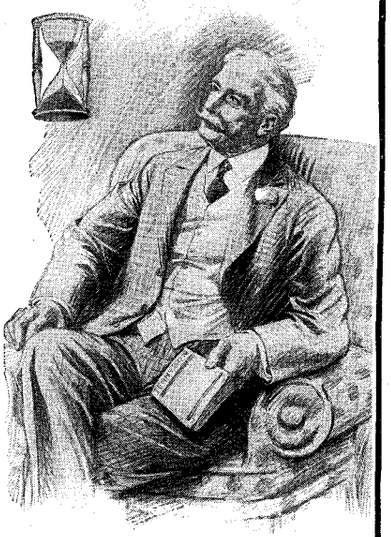
Altho many of the Hughes bettors refused to concede the election, their plea to wait until the official returns were in was disregarded by those holding the other side of the wager, for they cared not a rap for technicalities.

Broadway was first startled and then diverted at the theater hour to see a man clad in overalls lolling comfortably in a cushioned wheelbarrow while a perspiring friend trundled him along the thoroughfare. The barrow-rider bore aloft a sign, "He lost! From Harlem to Bowling Green."

The crowd on the White Way had hardly recovered its gravity before a new sight caused another explosion of mirth and jeers. This time it was an unlucky Hughes man of considerable latitude and low longitude who, stuffed into a tiny go-cart, was vainly endeavoring to appear composed as the wabbly vehicle bumped and creaked along the uneven asphalt. Near the entrance to the Hotel Astor the two small front wheels collapsed under the strain and the Hughes man bit the pavement, with the go-cart on top of him.

Protesting indignantly, he was picked up by his "friends," his silk hat was recovered from under a passing motor-car and jammed on his head, and the journey was begun again with the go-cart tipped up on the hind wheels. Lest some one overlook the loser in his chariot, several automobiles with signs calling attention to him followed.

Moreover, as the results of the election veered from one candidate to the other, those gentlemen who had been slightly too eager to pay their debts found that perhaps there would have been no necessity to pay them, after all. The man who had paid the ten dollars he lost on President Wilson, arising Wednesday morning to find that Mr. Hughes's election was by no means certain, rushed out to recover the money. A half-day later he might have paid it back, thinking the Republicans had won, only to demand it again when it was plain that California had swung into the Democratic line. Few knew for days



In After Years—

One can be mighty glad if, in the spring- and summer-time of life, some care was given to Nature's laws of health.

To a great degree continued elasticity, vigor and happiness lie in the rational use of good food and drink, and in the avoidance of those things that usually hasten a condition of old age.

For this reason a great many thoughtful people have adopted

POSTUM

as their usual table beverage.

It is a pure, cereal food-drink, free from any harmful substance, but nourishing, and especially delicious in flavor.

When tea or coffee interfere with personal comfort, a change to **Postum** brings happy results.

"There's a Reason"

—at Grocers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

whether they had won or lost. *The Sun* continues, speaking of the betting:

Diners in the Della Robbia room at the Vanderbilt Hotel were startled to see the conductor of the orchestra, Joseph Sejer, lay aside his baton, take a chestnut from one of the musicians, and gravely proceed to roll it across the huge room on his hands and knees.

At the Hotel McAlpin the waxed goatee of the house detective, A. G. Denniston, shone with a luster even greater than usual and his smile was broader than ever. The goatee narrowly escaped obliteration on Wednesday morning, for Denniston had vowed he would shave it to the roots if Wilson were not elected. The news that the West was supporting Wilson halted Denniston's razor just in time.

Charles Mascord, manager of the Hotel St. Regis, an enthusiastic Hughes man, said he'd eat a felt hat if Hughes was not elected. Some of the patrons of the hotel bribed the chef to serve an imitation hat made of six pounds of candy and yet hold Mascord to strict accountability for his statement. Only the popularity of the manager deterred his friends from making him bolt a truly fuzzy $2 hat.

"THE MEMBER FROM MONTANA"

THE ladies have done it! They have not only got themselves a voice in the lawmaking, as far as several States are concerned, but they have got one of themselves in as a lawmaker. In short, Miss Jeannette Rankin has been elected to the House of Representatives from Montana. In beating her Democratic rival, who was a mere man, she gathered unto herself more publicity than any one in the campaign, with the exception of the two main candidates for the Presidency. Everybody now knows Miss Rankin, everybody will always know her as the first woman to serve in Congress. Her glory will not fade one particle until some fair day when a woman is elected a State governor (or is it governess?) Miss Rankin is the pioneer; she is the first who ever burst into the unknown sea of Congress.

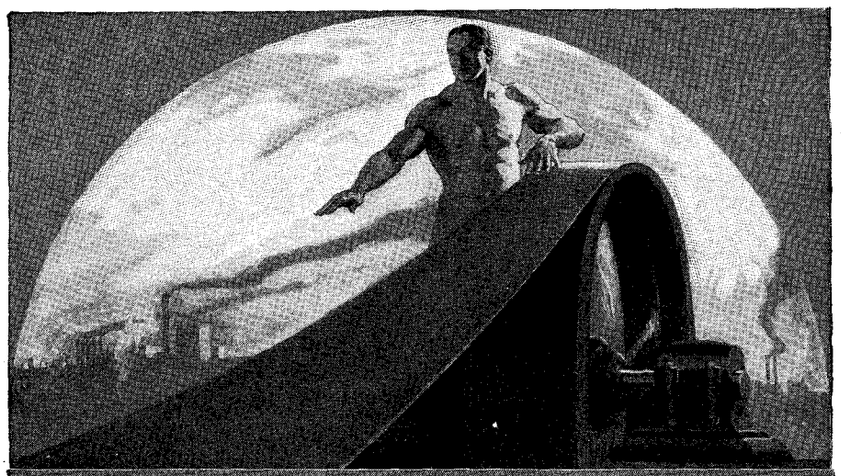
But all this glory comes to Miss Rankin without any accompanying loss of equilibrium. She takes it all as a matter of course, much to the surprize of the New York *Tribune*, who says of her:

She views the approach of that new career with the utmost equanimity. That is a habit she has. In the days when she accompanied her father on trips to his lumber-camps the gusto with which the occasional meals she cooked were received by the crews of fifty or sixty men aroused not the slightest perceptible conceit.

She took it as a matter of course that she could cook and that men should like her cooking. Altho a glow of inner pride warms her voice in speaking of her election, she seems to take it rather as a matter of course, too. Politicians give her no qualms.

"No," she said, "I'm not nervous about going to Congress. I've been working politicians and for political matters so long that I feel I'm a veteran in the game.

"Of course I'll make speeches. I've



The Saving Service of Blue Streak Belts

The Blue Streak records for better work at a lower cost have won shrewd managers and engineers everywhere.

Where water and moisture once consumed low-priced belting in Pennsylvania coal mines—

Where chemicals and moisture used to eat it up in Wisconsin pulp and paper mills—

Where grit-cutting or water-rotting must be withstood in Montana and Arizona smelters—

On the hog drives of Coast sawmills where variable and heavy loads cause costly slippage for inferior belts—

Everywhere—Goodyear Blue Streak transmission belts deliver the power, reduce shut-downs and delays, give *longer* continuous service at a lower cost.

Goodyear Blue Streak is the name of excellent construction, of high grade material, *and expert service.*

The latter goes before, with, and after every Goodyear belt—every order for Goodyear hose, packing or valves.

The conditions in your plant are examined, and specifications made *to suit those conditions*—before Goodyear goods are installed and Goodyear reputation is staked on their performance.

A board of resident engineers at Akron reviews the specifications—criticizes or approves—before your order goes to the factory to be filled.

Goodyear service and Goodyear quality—better work at lower cost! Will you avail yourself of them?

* * *

Write for our Encyclopedia of Mechanical Goods, containing specific recommendations for every operation in mills, mines and factories. We believe this book is the greatest advance in the method of presenting and treating your mechanical and buying problems offered in the last twenty years. Both master mechanics and administrative executives are using it in revising operating costs downward. Have your secretary send for it today.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

PACKING · BELTING · HOSE · VALVES · GOODYEAR AKRON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Comeback—
test in smoking

You can sell a man a cigar—once—through advertising.

He'll *keep on* if the cigar deserves it.

If it doesn't, *he won't come back.*

So, "over-claim" advertising is bad morals, bad business—and death to future sales.

It's different with a *good* cigar honestly advertised. Each smoker becomes a *steady smoker.*

So it is with ROBERT BURNS.

We simply say: "We recognize that smoking standards have moved on—toward a more moderate, intelligent cigar-type. We try to keep pace. We try to keep pace—by producing one. We have tried to make you a modern cigar in ROBERT BURNS—one that your palate and conscience will say 'good' to—a milder, far, far healthier cigar that *soothes.*

"To do this we have made a cigar whose Havana filler-leaf has been aged for years that it may be truly mellow, and uniform—truly mild and yet fine-flavored.

"We have tied up a heavy amount of capital in this Havana leaf alone, solely to do this.

"We have tried, in fact, to make a *better* cigar—that modern smokers would *continue to buy.*

"Do you understand now why we cannot afford to over-claim in our advertising of the ROBERT BURNS?"

Have you tried one lately?

Remember that Little Bobbie is a pocket edition of ROBERT BURNS himself. Price 5c.

Sold by thousands of dealers in the U. S. and particularly by those who display this sign.

Rob't Burns 10¢

Little Bobbie 5¢

SMOKER'S NOTE—If you must smoke heavy cigars, smoke them only after meals. At all other times smoke a mild cigar. Make it a ROBERT BURNS and your palate and nerves will both thank you.

STRAITON & STORM, *Manufacturers*, 119 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

been making them for the last eight years for suffrage and for prohibition and for myself. Social-welfare legislation is my chief concern, and will be. I've had something to do with a children's home society in Washington (she was the official home-finder for homeless children in Seattle), and I know the needs of the youngsters. That work gave me an insight into the needs of babies, older children, and young adults, and it is for them I shall work especially."

Miss Rankin is thirty-five years old, makes her own hats and gowns, is wrapt up in children, has made stump speeches all over the United States and in New Zealand, and has her own opinions on the tariff. She was born on a ranch near Missoula, and since she was graduated from the University of Montana here has been busy with teaching, social-service work, and campaigning.

"I knew the women would stand by me," said Miss Rankin when she was assured that she had been elected as the first woman in Congress. "The women worked splendidly, and I am sure that they feel that the results have been worth the effort. I am deeply conscious of the responsibility, and it is wonderful to have the opportunity to be the first woman to sit in Congress. I will not only represent the women of Montana, but also the women of the country, and I have plenty of work cut out for me."

As soon as it was learned that Miss Rankin had won, telegrams from all parts of the country began to shower upon her at her home in Missoula. Prominent suffrage leaders of the country sent messages saying that her election was significant of a great victory for the women of the country.

We are given an intimate picture of the new Congresswoman in an interview with Miss Lita Barnett, who was once a schoolteacher of hers, and who is now living in New York. The interview, published in *The Evening Post*, represents the former teacher as remarking:

"To know Miss Rankin one ought to know her family—a family of one brother and four or five sisters, all university graduates, who are the most forward-thinking, democratic family I have ever known. Perhaps their mother instilled into them the desire for reform work; they all have it. Their home was a tranquil, peace-loving place for constructive thinking. From this, Miss Rankin went to the State University of Montana, from which she was graduated. After her university training she came to New York. Interest in social reform had a firm hold on her spirit. In New York she took a course at the School of Philanthropy.

"During this time Jeannette Rankin was working out in her own mind the ultimate achievement of fundamental reforms, political and industrial. She came to the conclusion that, in order to reach the fundamental principles in such a way as to make them assured, she must concentrate upon equal franchise for women in the belief that the ballot would be the determining factor in ultimate accomplishment. For this reason she came back to the Pacific Coast and began intensive training for suffrage work, at the same time continuing special study at the University of Washington in Seattle.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A SUPERB GIFT-A TREASURED POSSESSION

The NEW EDISON

This is a photograph of Madame Rappold and Mr. Spalding proving by actual comparison that Thomas A. Edison's new invention Re-creates their superb art with absolute fidelity. In your own home the literal Re-creation of the great art of the greatest artists is now made possible by Thomas A. Edison's latest invention THE NEW EDISON which a New York newspaper describes as "the phonograph with a soul." There is a licensed dealer in your vicinity.

Write for the brochure "Music's Re-creation" and the booklet "What the Critics Say"

THOMAS A. EDISON, INC. Dept. 2378 ORANGE, N. J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Buy your Christmas Corona Early

DON'T risk disappointing someone who expects and needs Corona.

Personal typing has become so much the vogue that a waiting list of 3,000 purchasers must be supplied before new orders are filled.

Therefore, order your gift Corona now if you wish it for Christmas.

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

Combines every desirable gift quality; uniqueness, durability, usefulness and beauty.

It weighs only six pounds and costs fifty dollars including a handsome carrying case. A De Luxe case in imported tan cowhide or genuine black seal lined with moiré silk, adds a touch of luxury.

Travellers desiring minimum luggage can have a two-story bag or Gladstone made by "LIKLY" with special Corona compartment.

To learn more about CORONA before making a decision, ask for Booklet No. 14.

Corona Typewriter Company, Inc.
Groton, N. Y.
New York Chicago San Francisco
Agencies in all principal cities

Tycos THERMOMETERS Make "Worth-While" Gifts

Ask Your Dealer

Taylor Instrument Companies
ROCHESTER N.Y.
There's a *Tycos* or *Taylor* Thermometer for Every Purpose

Gifts

Write now, a postal will do, for your free copy of this beautiful catalog of exclusive Christmas gifts. Contains thousands of quaint and curious Oriental articles, that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Explains how you may do your Christmas shopping pleasantly and profitably by mail at your leisure. Send now as the edition is limited. Address Dept. 117.

A·A·VANTINE & CO. Inc.
Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York

"She worked over her speeches. My, how she worked! She herself was her own most severe critic. Every address that Miss Rankin could find time to make she accepted. Together we criticized and labored over her development. It was not long before her exceptional ability to know persons enabled her to reach audiences of every kind, that is, to see their view-points and think their thoughts. In Washington State she campaigned for suffrage with great success. She met the people on their own ground. All through the mining-camps of California and Washington she talked to the miners and their wives. They listened as they had not listened before. Her *finesse* in those rough-and-ready places was as expert as it was in any Washington drawing-room. Her femininity, her sweetness, and her direct, but not aggressive, talks won strong suffrage sentiment along those Western trails."

Miss Barnett told of an incident when Jeannette Rankin went before the legislature of Montana to speak for suffrage during the year when the suffrage amendment was first submitted in that State. She approached her subject with the same adroitness, the same womanly deliberateness that had characterized her success on the Coast. Her heart was in winning the State, her home State. The men listened; they applauded, and they smiled. But to them her brilliant appeal only represented a personal victory, not a suffrage victory. They sent her a large bouquet of violets in appreciation.

But, having asked for bread, she was not to be satisfied with a stone; it was votes, not violets, that she wanted. So, altho she thanked the kind gentlemen of the legislature for their flowers, she came back to them with the suffrage message again. She was not to be refused, put off, cajoled, or threatened. She had made up her mind that it was suffrage that they were going to give and that she would hang on until they did. What could they do? They gave in. Then, as we learn:

Suffrage was carried in the legislature. This was her dream and there was no compromise to her ideals and principles until it was accomplished.

Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, formerly the executive secretary of the national suffrage organization, speaking to-day of "the lady from Montana," as she may be addrest in Congress, said Miss Rankin was known to the women of the United States for one thing better than anything else—her ability to overlook petty things and to be friend and helper to all. She was the one woman, Mrs. Dennett said, of whom it could be said that all suffragists were her friends.

Miss Rankin is in the early thirties, but her hair is softly gray. The voice that may speak in Congress is low and far-reaching and its vibrance is womanly and sympathetic.

Those who know Miss Rankin say she will be loyal to the Republican party; if the official count shows she is elected, she will be active in obtaining progressive reform legislation, and will grasp the opportunity for upholding interests of women throughout the country. They look to her with confidence.

"If Jeannette Rankin were to come up

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to us now," Miss Barnett said: "if I were to greet her and beg her to tell me all the election story, she would say with a twinkle, 'Oh, come now. Let's go out and buy a hat.' She is a womanly woman."

UNDER THE IRON WALLS OF VERDUN

OUT of the months of fighting at the great French fortress-town has come a series of notes from an officer who was in the battles that shook the world early in the present year. It was during the days of assault after assault from the Crown Prince, when the forts were expected to fall any day, and all Germany believed that it would be at the most a matter of a few weeks until France should be laid open to the heart. And this expectation was not altogether unfounded, since on the 26th of February, the regiment defending the Height of Haudromont had been practically annihilated, and the gap was open to Verdun itself. Moreover, on the same day, the German forces reached the ruins of Fort Douaumont.

An officer who saw all these critical events at first hand details his impressions in *The Atlantic Monthly* with a vividness and reportorial faithfulness which are extraordinary even in these days, when the war has produced so many gripping, human documents. It is as if we stood on the height overlooking the Verdun valley. He begins his story at a time when none of his regiment knew of Verdun's danger, or knew why they had suddenly been transferred there. He says:

Since early in the morning the guns had been thundering with vigor. For what purpose, exactly, were these random volleys multiplied, making above our heads an uninterrupted rumble? Curtain fire? Fire of destruction? Fire against infantry? We never knew, and, moreover, we did not try to find out. At any rate, this firing annoyed the *Boches*, because soon their shells were coming thick and fast. We would hear the warning whistle, slow at first, then rapidly increasing in speed, and while the whistle was still above our heads we would see suddenly on the plain opposite a flame, then a great black cloud; then, a long time afterward, there would reach us a tremendous concussion. We would see, also, the German shells plow up the crest; advance, retreat, strike to the right, to the left, but never reach the place where we knew our "seventy-fives" were. And always these guns of ours, barking like angry dogs, replied to the long-drawn-out bellowing of the enemy's guns.

We spent the day counting and sizing up the shots, and if it had not been for several shells which lost their way and landed in our ranks we would have been rather diverted by the spectacle.

Evening came. What were we to do? A serious question soon solved. We were to lie down in the open to guard the passage of a ravine leading to the Meuse.

This precaution was significant, but we understood nothing. Except for a section which was to mount guard, we pitched our tents and went to sleep in perfect tranquillity.

"It won't hurt the floor anyway—that's Valsparred"

It looks very serious—a varnished floor soaked with water. And it would be serious *for any ordinary varnish* which would become spotted and unsightly.

But there is no need to worry about the floor *if it is finished with Valspar*—for Valspar is *absolutely waterproof*.

VALENTINE'S VALSPAR
The Varnish That Won't Turn White

There are many lesser, every-day household accidents to contend with. If not a leaky pipe, it is rain beating through an open window or door, or a dripping umbrella, or the spilling of water or some other liquid. Wherever there is a surface varnished with ordinary varnish there is always the menace of wetness. That means spots and discoloration.

But Valspar defies wetting of any kind, not only floors, inside the house, but piazza floors, window casings, wainscotings, furniture,—if they are finished with Valspar they *cannot be affected by water.*

So insist that your painter use Valspar, and if you are doing your own varnishing—ask your dealer for Valspar. It's easy for anyone to apply.

Never ask for just "varnish"—say "Valspar," for your own protection and ultimate satisfaction and economy.

Special Offer

If you wish to test Valspar send 10c. in stamps to cover mailing and packing and we will send you enough Valspar to finish a small table or chair.

VALENTINE'S Val-Enamel
Starts white—stays white
Made in a way so Beauty will stay

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 461 FOURTH AVE., N. Y.
Largest Manufacturers of High-grade Varnishes in the World

New York Chicago Boston TRADE VALENTINES MARK Established 1832 Toronto London Amsterdam

W. P. FULLER & CO., San Francisco and principal Pacific Coast Cities

Copyright 1916 by Valentine & Company

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Homes Like This Are Equipped With CHAMBERLIN
The cold winds and heavy snows hold no terrors for the man whose home is equipped with the Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip.
It is on the bleakest days of winter that the Chamberlin proves itself a wonderful saver of fuel. Moreover it keeps a home evenly heated, and prevents draughts. Then in the summer Chamberlin excludes dust, rain and outside noises, and at all times makes easy the operation of your windows.
STUDY THE PICTURE
in the little circles, then write for detailed description of Chamberlin. We'll also give you a list of your neighbors who have their homes equipped with Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip.
Chamberlin is applied to windows, doors, casement windows, transoms and French windows, in new or old homes.
Architects will always approve of Chamberlin, "The Standard for 25 Years."
Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.
Main Office:
109 Dinan Building, Detroit, Michigan
Branch Offices in Principal Cities of the United States
Your Biggest Heating Season Is Still Ahead Of You
CHAMBERLIN
METAL
WEATHER STRIP

How to Make and Operate Moving Pictures

A complete, practical guide to the taking and projecting of cinematograph pictures, for the professional or amateur. *Many photograph illustrations. Cloth bound, $1.00; by mail, $1.12.* FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

THE RIGHT WORD English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions, *by James C. Fernald, L.H.D., shows* how to command it. Contains 8,000 discriminated Synonyms and nearly 4,000 Antonyms. Cloth, 724 pp. $1.50 net; postage, 12c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., N. Y. **IN THE RIGHT PLACE**

HOW FAR DOES the MIND INFLUENCE the BODY?

The answer to this absorbingly interesting question will be found in the books of **Paul Dubois, M.D.**, Professor of Neuropathology at the University of Berne, Switzerland, who has made a lifelong study of the subject. This eminent authority approaches the problem both as a psychologist and a physician, yet in a style so clear that it presents no difficulties to the layman. All six books are sane, well-balanced, and instinct with an optimism that will be found contagious.

THE PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS

Translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., and William A. White, M.D. In this strong, optimistic book Dr. Dubois discusses the philosophy underlying the position he holds and describes clearly and charmingly the exact methods by which he has achieved such notable success. 8vo, Cloth, 471 pp. Copious Index. $3.00; half leather, $4.50. By mail 25 cents extra.

NERVOUS STATES—THEIR NATURE AND CAUSES

Authorized translation by Edward G. Richards. *Points out that neurasthenia* is not a new disease created by the conditions of modern life, but is due to fatigue brought on by psychic debilities and can be cured by the education of the mind and strengthening of the will. *12mo,* Cloth. 75 cents; by mail 80 cents.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ORIGIN OF MENTAL DISORDERS

Authorized translation by Edward G. Richards. A sympathetic and intensely human book, showing how mental disorders are caused by commonplace factors of everyday life, which precipitate the individual into an abnormal state, and how just as these conditions are formed, they can be reformed and normal health regained. 12mo, Cloth. 50 cents; by mail 55 cents.

THE EDUCATION OF SELF

Translated from the latest French edition by Edward G. Richards. Charming essays that shed new light on the question of self-control and show that the only true road to happiness lies in moral development. *12mo,* Cloth. $1.50; by mail $1.60.

REASON AND SENTIMENT

Authorized translation by Edward G. Richards. A delightful and charmingly written essay, setting forth when sentiment and when reason should determine our line of conduct. Will be found specially helpful in directing the minds of parents toward the proper molding of their children's intellectual life. 12mo, Cloth. 50 cents; by mail 56 cents.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY

Translated by L. B. Gallatin. An intimate and clearly expressed talk on this much discussed subject that every physician, nurse, or layman who is interested in the mutual reactions of mind and matter, should read with care. It contains a wealth of inspiration and help, and points the way to a healthier and happier life. 12mo, Cloth. 50 cents; by mail 54 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

But at nine o'clock, he tells us, they were awakened and received the order to start. He describes the way as gloomy and interminable, through a valley, across fields, turning and twisting through ravines. Sometimes they fall into shot-holes, sometimes stumble over the bodies of men or horses. All about them falls a shower of German shells, for the cannon are very near. The shells seem to be hunting for them. The officer continues painting in this vivid and horrible picture:

A search-light sweeps the night. Grant that its rays may not fall upon us! Never have I lived through a night so sinister.

At last we arrive at Thiaumont farm.

The march continues, grimly, slowly. We have not stopt yet, and it is two o'clock in the morning. We enter a ravine with steep, wooded sides. Here we must go one by one, in Indian file, along an improvised path. What fatigue! We must ascend, descend; extricate ourselves from the underbrush; hurry, so as not to lose the file; we must push back the branches which lash our faces. The darkness is complete. Our eyes are tired after three nights without sleep, and with trying in vain to see. They perceive vague outlines and at once construct from them the most fantastic objects.

Every instant rockets shoot up, throwing suddenly a light like that of the moon, which vanishes as quickly, making the night blacker than ever. Without interruption the cannon boom from every point of the horizon.

Where are we and what are those strange, indefinite patches which I see there at the edge of the path? I open my eyes wide; I make an effort to see; I approach. It seems to be a man stretched out there. A shiver of horror runs through my whole body. And that patch over there? Wait a minute; it moves! It is a wounded man lying on a litter, covered with a piece of canvas. And here is another, and there is still another, and over there lie still more.

I continue on my way, but I have hardly ceased talking a few minutes with a friend when an explosion, even more terrific than those which have preceded, breaks loose.

It is frightful, terrifying. A dreadful shiver shakes me. What can one do against that? You recognize the special characteristics of a "personal" shell; know it is rapidly gaining speed; hear the brutal *crescendo* of its shrieking whistle! You shrivel from head to foot, and you wait in agony for the final blow, the decisive crash. The shell explodes several feet away. The shock is terrible. There is an indescribable confusion, and too often, alas! the air is filled with clouds of dirt, pebbles, branches, arms and legs, pieces of flesh—a rain of blood. At the same moment a frightful concert arises. It is the cry of the wounded. You are overcome by an intense feeling of horror which possesses you for several seconds and then quickly gives way to a blessed feeling of relief. The crisis is over. You can breathe for several moments. You can live again—until the next shell.

And this is the sort of bombardment that goes on for days and days, interminable torture for thousands. The next afternoon, we learn, things began to let down a little

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in intensity. They all felt an approaching crisis of some sort, for it seemed as if things had to take a turn. What followed was:

Sure enough, at two o'clock, sudden silence. Then, some minutes later, like a sheet rent in two, the firing breaks forth on our left. Their flank attacks are to be continued.

We were in doubt, however. For some time we had seen the *Boches* filing by, one by one, on the run, to mass themselves in a little hollow, sheltered from our bullets. We had organized a rifle contest, and had been shooting them on the wing.

The movement ceased. We were living through the anxious period of waiting which precedes a big blow. We did not have to wait long. All of a sudden a column, four deep, surged up from the hollow and advanced rapidly, at a threatening pace. But it did not last long. The column soon crumbled. It was over. To our great joy the survivors fled at full speed over the slope.

The attack had miscarried; it must be repeated. The bombardment began again more furiously than ever, and the agony lasted three long hours. We awaited the end, inert, tired out.

Five o'clock. Sudden calm. We hesitate, surprized a little, like the hare after the passage of the hunter. We raise our heads and inspect the horizon. Yes, it is really over. We crawl out of our holes and walk around a bit.

We climb down into the ravine at the bottom of which there runs a little stream colored with blood. We gather together our dead. Alas, there are many of them! The stretcher-bearers carry away the wounded. We deepen our shelters, and link them together in a sort of line of trenches. We must be ready to defy any other attack.

Two days later came another organized attack. The officer writes of it:

February 28. Night calm. From time to time lively shooting for a few moments, then quiet again.

Toward six o'clock. I wake in a strange mood. My calm, my energy, my cool-bloodedness have disappeared. A vague and terrible apprehension seizes me. I see death before me. I fear the shells—my shell. Is this day going to be my last? Am I going to die to-day? I am in a frightful state of depression.

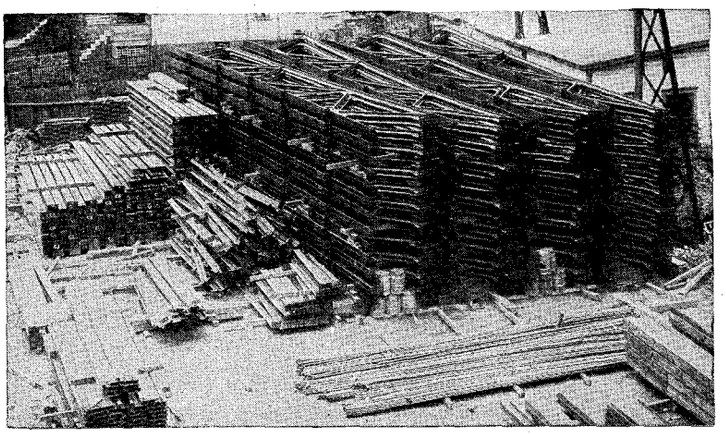
I pass some time a prey to this dejection. Then, mechanically, I nibble a cracker, and suddenly I find myself calm, serene, tranquil—almost indifferent.

The morning passes. There is a little firing—once in a while an isolated shot, but that is all. I do not have a chance to see any game and my rifle remains silent. Have the *Boches* renounced Verdun? Alas, we are going to experience a terrible example of German obstinacy!

At ten o'clock exactly, alert! The air is astir. Quickly I jump into my hole. We must avoid surprizes.

The bombardment begins, intensely and without intermission. Sometimes guns to one side do the bloody work, then pause; then others from another direction take up the slaughter and recommence to rake the trenches. Says our informant:

The shells are falling straight into the



Austin Standard 30-Day Building In Spite of Bad Weather

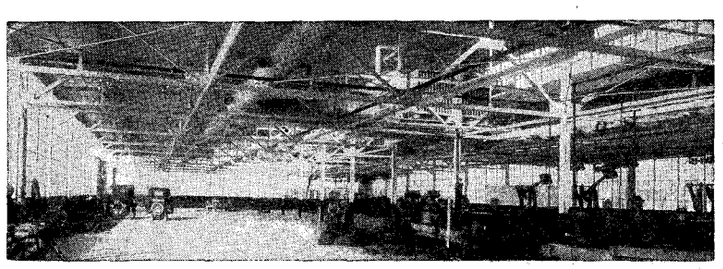
RAIN or shine, it's a 30-day jump from the structural steel above to the completed Austin Standard No. 3 below. That's because the steel is ready now. And because we bought the steel long ago, we can save you money.

Austin Standard No. 3 is a type that has proved its worth in many lines of industry. It is 100 feet wide, any desired length in multiples of 20 feet, and well lighted and ventilated.

There are three Austin Standard Factory-Buildings that we can complete in 30 working days; two 60-day types; and two that take a little longer. Write, wire or phone for full information.

The Austin Company
INDUSTRIAL BUILDERS
Cleveland, Ohio

Philadelphia Jackson, Mich. Niagara Falls, N. Y. Bridgeport, Conn.
Export Representative: W. L. Goeltz Company, 50 Broad Street, New York



WHERE TO KEEP THE CAR

It's a bigger problem than the price of gasoline, and once solved correctly means a saving of time, trouble and money. Our book, "Where to Keep the Car," should be read by every owner of an automobile. Send for it today. WHITAKER-GLESSNER COMPANY, Dept. D, Portsmouth, Ohio.

THIS BOOK SOLVES THE PROBLEM

A High School Course In Two Years

Learn in your own home. Here is a thorough, complete, and simplified high school course that you can finish in two years. *Meets all college entrance requirements.* Prepared by leading members of the faculties of universities and academies.

Write for booklet. Send your name and address for our booklet and full particulars. No obligations. Write today—now.

American School of Correspondence, Dept. P2408 Chicago, U. S. A.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED
Actual search free. Send sketch or model. 90-page, 1916 Edition Patent Book free.
GEORGE P. KIMMEL, 250 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

Money Cheerfully Refunded

Only 50c

or only $1.00 for both these splendid genuine leather gifts. *Postage paid.*
The "American Bankroll" combination Billfold, Coin purse and cardcase of fine genuine black leather. A *Dollar* article for only 50c postpaid. ($5.40 per doz.)
The "First National" Garter Purse. Safest *Bank* in the country. For women and men. Size 2 1-2x3 1-2 in. 2 roomy pockets. Made of genuine soft brown leather. 50c postpaid. ($5.40 a doz.)
Any Name Stamped In Gold FREE on either or both of the above articles. Packed in fine gift boxes. *Send money orderor postage. Order both of them.* Eleventh annual catalog of *Guaranteed Leather Goods and Novelties FREE.*
U.S. Leather Goods Co., Mfrs. Dept. 42-A, 5247 Ravenswood Av., Chicago

Extra Lines Gold Stamping 20c. Fraternal Emblems 25c

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"This, Dear, Is the Gift I Knew Would Please You Most"

YOUR husband would choose this gift, too, if he but knew how much it meant to you, to your health, your youthfulness, your *comfort.* A little hint, such as you use when you really set your heart on having something, will let "him" know that a "Simplex" would prove the most acceptable gift this year.

SIMPLEX IRONER

"THE BEST IRONER"

30 Days' Free Trial—Small Payment Down

Just what every housewife needs and *wants*, because it banishes the ironing drudgery forever; eliminates the headaches, backaches. And keeps her supplied with an abundance of fresh, beautifully-ironed linen all the time without labor.

Two cents for heat, using gas or gasoline, and even less when a motor is used to turn it, is the total expense of an average ironing. In one hour the "Simplex" finishes an ironing which requires four to five hours by hand; gives a better finish and is easy and safe to use.

Write today for our handsomely illustrated book on ironing. The "Simplex" is sold by all dealers handling the better grade of family washing machines.

American Ironing Machine Co.
506, 168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Gift that Gladdens 52 Times a Year!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

southern part of the ravine. At first they seem to be coming cautiously, hesitatingly, as tho studying the ground. Then, all of a sudden, the artillerymen seem to have found the range they were looking for, and the tempest is let loose in all its violence. The great shells follow each other thick and fast. They explode simultaneously in every part of the ravine, and in the ravine of Thiaumont farm through which we came. The bombardment extends for a long way on our right, and we can see clearly the bombs falling on Douaumont, which that night is nothing but a heap of ruins.

Once again our nerves are put on the rack. More quickly than on the day before, we feel the paroxysm of fatigue. We wait in a sort of apathy, thinking that the murderous concert will never come to an end.

Moreover, a horrible idea seizes me: we have been abandoned. Above our heads we recognize the shrill, angry whistle of our "seventy-fives." But where is our heavy artillery? We do not hear its bellow. We need heavy artillery to muzzle the *Boches*. The "seventy-fives" are going to be put out of commission very quickly, as on the preceding days.

And the aviators. Where are our aviators? The *Boches'* aeroplanes are continually above our heads. They come and go; disappear and reappear. At first there are two of them, then four, then five. Soon there are twelve. Never a French aeroplane! What are they doing—our aviators?

And always the bombardment increases. As for me, I feel sure that we are lost. We were the last resource, and now they are sacrificing us. We have fought bravely; we have done our duty; but our sacrifice is going to be in vain. We are lost. We are all going to be killed here.

At three o'clock a welcome diversion. Sudden silence. At once rifle-firing bursts forth again. Taking advantage of the bombardment, the enemy advances, but fortunately our rifles and machine guns force them to turn back in double-quick time.

Now the bombardment begins again, and with it our torture, this time without interruption.

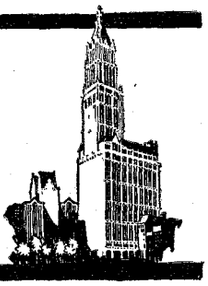
At five o'clock, sudden calm. The bombardment is over. Never had I, or any one else, seen anything like it.

We had suffered cruelly. Yet we had been almost at the edge of the bombarded zone. What, then, had been the situation of the poor unfortunates in back of us, in the ravine, in the middle of the furnace? I have a chance to go and see. Men are needed to help bring up provisions. I go there, and I shall never be able to describe my vision of horror. But I shall try, just the same.

The sight was terrifying: the ground made me think of the yawning craters one sees in photographs representing the surface of the moon. The underbrush had been ripped and chopped. There remained of it nothing but shreds. The trees had all been cut off, smashed; not one did I see standing. They had been shaved clean off at different distances from the ground. Of the wood there remained nothing but an indescribable confusion of trunks and branches, broken, crusht, splintered.

But all this is only a setting for an atrocious scene. The ground is strewn with corpses. Poor mutilated bodies! To what odious profanations they have

Hartford a rebuilder of cities



For over a century the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., has helped to rebuild American cities destroyed by fire. Nineveh, Babylon and Carthage burned and were never rebuilt. Rome and London did not fully recover from conflagrations for years. When New York, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities were swept by fire money paid out under Hartford policies helped property owners to rebuild quickly and well. But it is not alone fire losses that the Hartford makes good to property owners. Fire insurance is only one branch of the complete

INSURANCE *Service* OF THE TWO HARTFORDS

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company and the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company write practically every form of insurance except life insurance. For over a century Hartford losses have been fairly and promptly paid in ever-increasing amounts. Its growth has kept pace with the wonderful development of the country's trade and commerce.

Are you fully insured? Look over the list below and check the forms of insurance which interest you. Ask your agent or broker to get you a Hartford policy, or write to us and we will tell you the name and address of an agent who can give you rates and particulars.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
The Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (Service Department D-11), 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen: Please send information on the kind of insurance checked and name of Hartford agent to the name and address written on margin of this coupon.

- ☐ Fire
- ☐ Rent
- ☐ Use and Occupancy
- ☐ Sprinkler Leakage
- ☐ Explosion
- ☐ Tornado
- ☐ Hail
- ☐ Automobile
- ☐ Motor Cycle
- ☐ Tractor
- ☐ Merchandise in Transit
- ☐ Mail Package
- ☐ Registered Mail
- ☐ Samples and Baggage
- ☐ Art Exhibitors
- ☐ Marine Insurance
- ☐ Accident and Health
- ☐ Burglary and Theft
- ☐ Plate Glass
- ☐ Workmen's Compensation
- ☐ Employers' Liability
- ☐ Elevator Liability
- ☐ Teams Liability
- ☐ Doctors' Liability
- ☐ Druggists' Liability
- ☐ Public Liability
- ☐ Landlords' Liability
- ☐ Fidelity and Surety Bonds
- ☐ Golfers'
- ☐ Live Stock
- ☐ Race and Show Horse
- ☐ Dairy Herds

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Spoonful
is all you need
if you use
Swift's
"Silverleaf" Brand Pure Lard
to make these good things
Graham Muffins
Take one cupful of Graham flour, one cupful of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of Swift's Silverleaf Lard, and one egg, well beaten.
Sift together the flours, baking powder, sugar and salt. Melt the lard and add it with the milk and egg. Mix and bake in hot greased gem pans in a moderate oven for twenty-five minutes.
Gingerbread
One-half cupful of boiling water, one cupful of molasses, two and one-half cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of powdered ginger, one-half teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, and one-fourth teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, and one tablespoonful of Swift's Silverleaf Lard.
Add the water to the molasses. Mix together the flour, baking powder, salt and spices and sift them into a bowl. Add the molasses and lard and mix thoroughly. Turn into a floured and greased tin and bake in a moderate oven for 40 minutes.
Cocoanut Cookies
Take one cupful of sugar, two eggs, one cupful of cream, one tablespoonful of Swift's Silverleaf Lard, one-half cupful of chopped cocoanut, three cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one-half teaspoonful of lemon extract. Beat up the eggs until light, add the lard and sugar and beat for five minutes. Add the lemon extract, cream, cocoanut, and flour, baking powder and salt sifted together. Put the dough in cool place for twenty minutes. Roll out to one-fourth inch in thickness. Cut with a round cutter and bake in a moderate oven for ten minutes.
Three recipes by Marion Harris Neil, Cooking Expert of Pictorial Review Magazine.
Swift & Company, U. S. A.
Swift's
"Silverleaf" Brand
Guaranteed
Pure Lard
Swift & Company
U. S. A.
U.S. INSPECTED AND PASSED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Free Trial.

FREE TRIAL
White's RED CEDAR Chests
protect the finest garments, furs, etc., from moth and other vermin. Finest Gift. Send for free catalog today.
J. A. WHITE LUMBER CO., Box 24, Warsaw, Ill.

STUDY LAW

Let us **prove** to your **entire satisfaction,** at **our expense,** that we actually offer the **most complete and efficient extension course in law in America.** After this **30-day free trial** you can compare our course with any other law course in existence—**then decide.** There is absolutely no similarity between this course and others, and we can easily and readily convince you of this fact, **without it costing you a penny.**

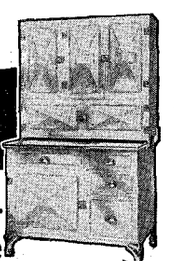
30 Days FREE

Special and Exclusive Features

Only recognized resident law school in U. S., Conferring Degree of **Bachelor of Laws**—LL. B.—**by correspondence.** Only law school in U. S. conducting **standard resident** school and giving **same instruction, by mail.** Over **500 class-room lectures.** Faculty of over **30 prominent lawyers.** Guarantees to prepare graduates to **pass** bar examination. Only law school giving **Complete Course in Oratory and Public Speaking.** School highly endorsed and recommended by **Gov. Officials, Business Men, Noted Lawyers and Students.** Send today for **Illustrated Prospectus** and **Special 30-Day Free Offer.**

HAMILTON COLLEGE OF LAW, 1100 Advertising Bldg., Chicago

All Metal White Enameled



Write for Wholesale Price

on this work-saving, all-metal Kalamazoo Kitchen Kabinet direct from manufacturer's. White enameled inside and out. Nickel trimmings. Beautiful—sanitary—truly a wonder of a kabinet at a money-saving price.

Free Trial—Cash or Easy Payments

Rich 8-piece crystal set, white glass rolling pin, and patented bread board with each kabinet. **We pay freight and ship within 24 hours.** 30 days' approval test—$100,000 guaranty. Write today.

Book Free

Ask for Catalog No. 11

Kalamazoo Stove Co.
Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You
Trade Mark Registered

been submitted! Here is one which had been sheltered by a tree; the tree has been cut, and in falling the trunk has crusht him to the earth. This other one has had his head flattened, without a wound, as if it had been made of cardboard. That one there has an empty skull. That one over there has had his chest staved in, and his arms and legs dissevered. Here are some bodies which have been hurled into the trees and are hanging there, pathetically, like old rags. . . . . .

Are not the stretcher-bearers at hand? Undoubtedly they are coming. Suddenly, from the depth of the wood rises this lamentable cry, "Stretcher-bearers! Stretcher-bearers!" The horror is intense. I would like to run to the aid of these poor unfortunates, but I must hasten so as not to lose my line. With tightened heart I go away.

I walk about here and there. Our dead are still in their places—and they are numerous. An unspeakable horror seizes me. What scenes must have taken place here during the bombardment! Nevertheless, these brave men have remained till the end at the post to which duty assigned them.

We go away satisfied, proud of having done our duty bravely. We regret nothing. Yet, as we descend the hill, our hearts tighten. We are all thinking of the comrades who lie sleeping there, close by, keeping their last watch, and it is with our hearts filled with tender memories of them that we melt away, without saying a word, into the bluish night of the ravine.

GIRLS WITH "IDEES"

THE girls who had "idees" of their own, and who wanted to vote, were Pansy and Janey, two Ozark belles discovered by Mrs. Alice Moyer-Wing in one of her suffrage campaigns in the Missouri mountains. The apostle of equal rights had been traveling in the backwoods for several months gathering support for the Votes for Women movement, unaccompanied by any companion save her horse, and she had found a sentiment for political equality just in the places where she would least have thought it existed. Nor were her discoveries unattended with touches of humor.

In the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* she details how she came upon the two girls mentioned above, and how she found what the young men in the locality thought of them. Some of Mrs. Moyer-Wing's experiences have been related in these pages before, but here is a new turn to the delights of campaigning which is well worth recounting. She tells us:

I had had a hard-prest week, difficulties all about me. I had heard every conceivable antisuffrage argument. There had been those who feared that the women would all want office if they voted, and those who declared that it would be just like them to shirk the duty of office-holding; those who said that women wouldn't vote at all if they had a chance, and others who were sure that they would vote all the time, and consequently always be away from home; those who declared that women would all "git to drinkin'," and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Ohio Electric

SATISFYING every sense of physical comfort, mental ease and artistic appreciation, driving an Ohio Electric brings to the fortunate owner a vivid realization of the real luxury of motion.

No other car can fill its place; it may even be said that no other car, today, attempts to do so.

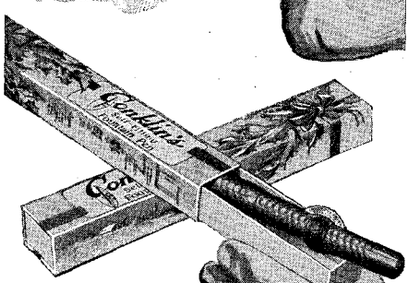
This season's models surpass all previous Ohio achievements. See them at the nearest Ohio distributors—or write for literature.

The Ohio Electric Car Company

1527 West Bancroft Street
Toledo, Ohio

OHIO
THE ENVIED ELECTRIC

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



—and he will keep a CONKLIN always by him

Daily it will go forth with him to business. There, it soon becomes like his watch—*indispensable.*

A right royal gift to any one—a *Conklin* is sure to be appreciated. It is not expensive, and will last for years.

Its famous *"Crescent-Filler"* is by far the simplest and the most positive filling device, besides being the pioneer. It also prevents the pen from rolling off the desk.

Specially boxed for Christmas, at stationers, druggists, jewelers and department stores, Conklins cost but $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and up. Every Conklin is exchangeable after Christmas if the point doesn't suit. There is a special pen for each different style of writing.

THE CONKLIN PEN MFG. CO.
291 Conklin Bldg., Toledo, O.

BOSTON, 59 Temple Place
SAN FRANCISCO, 577 Market Street
WINNIPEG, CAN., 340 Donald Street

Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pen
NON-LEAKABLE

those who feared they would vote liquor out of existence; those who knew positively that it would make trouble in the family because the man and the woman would vote differently, and those who said it would merely double the vote because the woman would vote exactly as "her man" did; those who feared the evil effects of the women's vote, and those who declared that women were angels and too good to vote. And always there were those who piously claimed that the Bible "was agin it"—and I had preached suffrage sermons and interpreted St. Paul till I was dizzy.

Of course, these were the people I was looking for. It was because of such as these that I was making this campaign. It was these identical objections that I reveled in arguing away. But there can be too much of even a very good thing, and the smiles of Janey and Pansy were the welcomest signs I had seen for seven long days.

It would appear that the two rustic maidens surveyed the visitor narrowly, their interest increasing after they learned who she was and why she came. Strangers are comparatively rare in the Ozark country, and strangers with such an extraordinary mission as this are objects of mingled suspicion and wonderment. But the girls were quite frank. They had heard of the proselyter before, and they were slightly imprest by this opportunity of actually meeting her. The narrative continues:

"You shore ain't a bit stuck-up, anyhow," said Janey. "Some of the fellers has been bettin' with me an' Pansy that you was," and she smiled encouragingly.

"They said they'd pay if we could prove you ain't," put in Pansy, and then Pansy smiled.

I needed those smiles. They come handy in my business sometimes.

"They shore did," Janey was agreeing, "and your picture took with us, right atween us, is jist the proof we want. They have been tellin' us that suffragettes is jist stuck-up city women and that they wasn't anybody but society women workin' fer it and that they air workin' fer it jist as a fad and that they would drap it soon and take up with somethin' else."

"Janey is up from Arkansaw," said Pansy, "visitin' me this summer. She's my cousin and she's traveled around a right smart; been to Little Rock and Fort Smith; and she says that city people looks jist like other people, 'cept that there's too many of 'em. And I says to the fellers that was bettin' with us, 'What do I keer if you'ns is right, just so they work fer it? And if they drap it after a while, the rest of us will be jist that much ahead, fer what they done will help along a heap.' But Janey says that the women that's got time and money fer society air workin' fer it because the women that needs it the worst is the workin' women, and the workin' women ain't got no time to work for it theirselves, and that the people who has been sayin' that women is women's worst enemy has shore got to draw in their horns with this kind of proof ashowin' 'em what a big lie that sayin' is. I'm shore glad you brung your kodak with you. We heerd you run agin a settlement of antis last week. Of course, them's the people you're after, but it must give a person a

Spencerian Pen

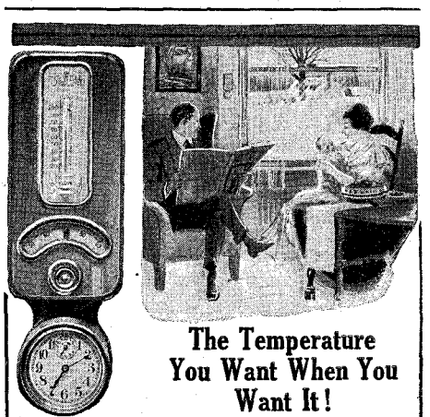
Over 50 years the American Standard for Quality of **Metal, Uniformity,** and **Durability.**

What Your Handwriting Reveals

A 32-page booklet delineating and interpreting nearly every style of handwriting. You will doubtless recognize your own style among the fifty specimens shown.

Copy will be sent with samples of 12 different patterns of the Spencerian Pens on receipt of 10 cents.

Spencerian Pen Co., 349 Broadway, New York



The Temperature You Want When You Want It!

No hot, stuffy rooms, no cold, chilly apartment—just comfortable, healthful quarters and minimum coal bills when you have on your wall—electrically connected with your heating system—

The JEWELL HEAT CONTROLLER

Keeps the temperature *just right.* With time clock attached, automatically changes drafts *when you need them changed.* Cool rooms during sleeping hours, cozy rooms on rising. Burns coal only when it *should* be burned. No waste. Absolutely dependable. Quickly pays for itself.

Our booklet, *"The House Comfortable,"* fully and interestingly describes The Jewell. Sent anywhere you say.

JEWELL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 733, Auburn, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

right bad taste in the mouth to not see any other kind."

"It shore must," agreed Janey.

Janey, "just up from Arkansaw," appears to have been slightly worried in a truly feminine fashion about the success of the photograph which the three had taken together. She was tall, slim, and pleasing, and her drawling sentences, according to the account, "ran up at the ends like sled-runners. She voiced her fears about the artistic merit of the photograph in just such upsliding Southern tones:

"Bet I'll shore be a sight in the picture," she drawled. "I jist know I grinned somethin' awful. I was thinkin' how beat them boys will be. But take it from me about Pansy. I'll bet she was thinkin' about how good-lookin' she is and was posin' to beat the band."

"You go 'long," said Pansy. And then to me: "If you git 'round to Bill Stanley's, jist remember us to young Bill and his brother, Jake, and tell 'em we're ready for 'em. You'll shore find it pleasanter 'round here. We heerd 'em braggin' over the phone about how hot they made it fer ye up on the Hawgback."

"Wait a minute," called Janey as I was leaving. "You and La Belle look plumb like goddesses of liberty on your way to the Promised Land."

"You shore do," said Pansy, and added proudly, "Janey knows a heap about the Bible."

"We heerd that you was a Ozarker yourself," said Janey, "and that you was awful partial to the Ozark people."

"Say!" called Janey as I was leaving the second time, "what I said about goddesses of liberty jist now 'minds me of somethin'. You're from the city. Maybe you could tell us why liberty is represented by a woman. Do you know?"

I said I didn't.

"Me an' Janey has talked about a heap of things this summer," said Pansy, "and that is one of 'em, and we've kinder 'lowed that it is jist one of them kind of jokes that men puhform, atryin' to make women b'leeve somethin' that ain't so. You know what I mean?"

"Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings," I quoted, half aloud. Then I told Pansy that I did know what she meant, and said good-by a third time.

In the course of that afternoon she was directed to Bill Stanley's, and, remembering Pansy's message and the boasting of how hot it had been made for her in Hogback, the apostle was not overly disposed to throw herself into the clutches of such rabid antis as the Stanleys. But there were other considerations, for, as she says:

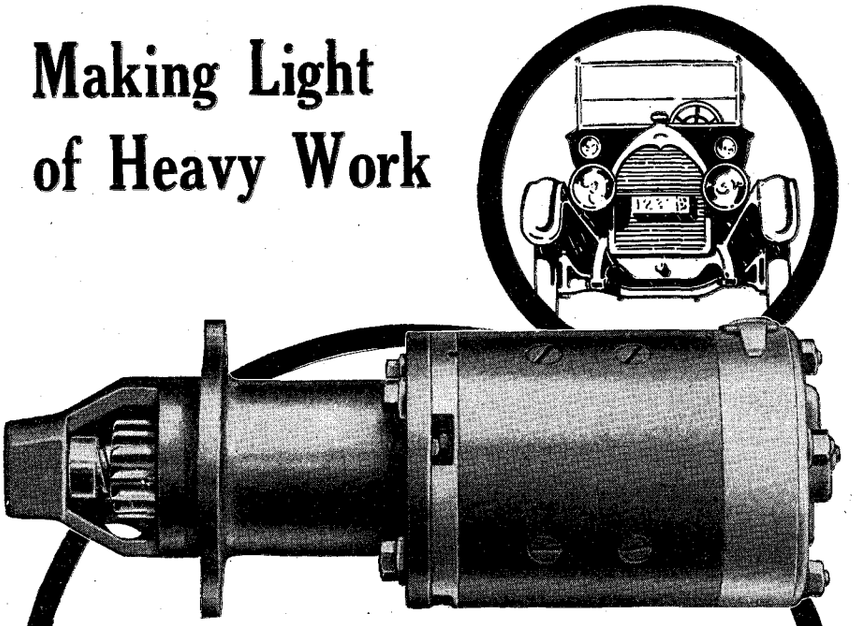
Upon inquiry I found there was no alternative. Bill Stanley's was the only place where they "was fixt for company."

Of course, there was the woods, but, remembering how the wolves had howled the night before, I shuddered at the thought of the woods. Besides, it wouldn't be fair to La Belle. La Belle was tired; she was hungry; she must travel to-morrow—and I decided in favor of Bill Stanley's.

But there are occasional pleasing surprizes, even for hard-working suffragists.

"You see," said young Bill, when I had

Making Light of Heavy Work



Compared with the generator of your motor-car's electrical system, your starting motor may be thought to have an easy job, for while your generator must operate continually with the engine, your motor is called upon to serve you only occasionally and then for a few brief moments.

Yet, in the fraction of a second that follows the pressing of your foot on the button, your little starter must perform a task worthy of its mettle. It must turn the fly-wheel of your engine at the rate of 150 or more revolutions a minute.

The strain upon the motor at the moment of starting is necessarily great. Cold weather, which makes the engine "stiff," increases it markedly.

Westinghouse motors stand the strain. Furthermore, they're insulated by a Westinghouse process that protects the wiring against water, oil and gasoline, thus preventing short circuiting and burn-outs.

That half a hundred automobile manufacturers pay the higher price for Westinghouse Equipment is convincing evidence of its superiority.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Automobile Equipment Department
SHADYSIDE WORKS PITTSBURGH, PA.

Westinghouse
STARTING, LIGHTING & IGNITION EQUIPMENT

W
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

City Water Convenience in Your Country Home

Enjoy all the conveniences of finest modern homes—hot and cold water anywhere, anytime. Sanitary sewage disposal, electric light, with a

KEWANEE SYSTEM

Simple, dependable, easy to install. Thousands in satisfactory use. Let us refer you to KEWANEE users near you. Write for Bulletin *free*, telling about KEWANEE Special Features.

KEWANEE PRIVATE UTILITIES CO.
102 Franklin Street
Kewanee, Ill.

The Biggest Little Work Saver Ever

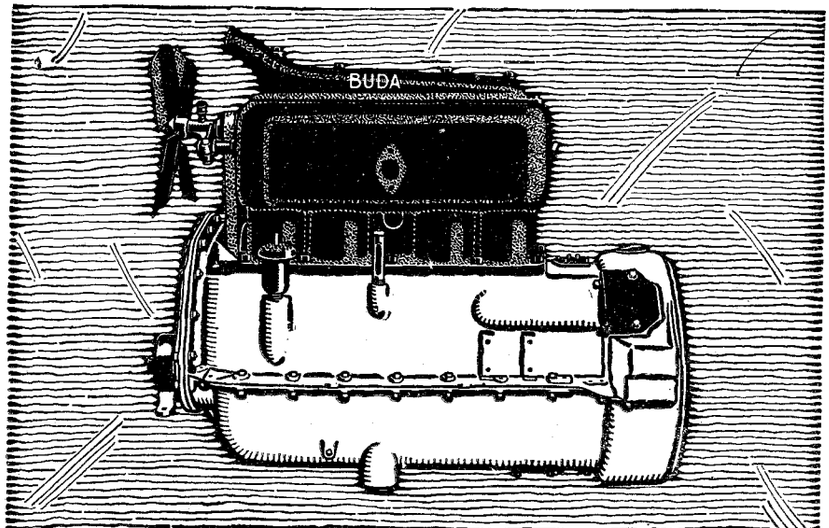
It's the Handy Oil Can filled with 3-in-One Oil and it costs but 25c.

3-in-One has a hundred uses round the home and the Handy Oil Can is the cleverest and most unique container you ever saw. Get one.

FREE—Sample bottle of 3-in-One and Dictionary of Uses.

3-in-One Oil Co., 42KAF. Bdway., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Fine Product of 35 Earnest Years

The Buda Motor is acknowledged the standard in its field. Its unequalled record is the result of the Buda Company's 35-year policy, "Performance, not Price."

BUDA TRUCK MOTOR

The presence of the Buda Motor in truck or pleasure car is a guarantee of quality in the vehicle through the strength of the Buda Company behind it. But, still more is it a guarantee because it is a piece of *fine machinery*, which *does its work* superbly—day after day, year after year. You will find it in many of America's greatest trucks.

THE BUDA COMPANY

THE BUDA COMPANY BUDA MOTOR "The part to buy the car by" ESTABLISHED 1881

HARVEY CHICAGO SUBURB ILL.

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Be A Traffic Manager

Over a half million shippers need men who know how to route shipments, obtain shortest mileage and quickest deliveries; how to classify goods and obtain lowest rates. These are two vital factors in business competition. The man who can classify commodities and figure routings most economically can name practically his own salary. Concerns gladly pay competent men

$35 to $100 a Week

Many pay a great deal more, because the knowledge of a Trained Traffic Expert saves them many times his salary. Train to enter this new, **uncrowded** profession. Positions are permanent; work is pleasant; salary is large. Give yourself a chance.

We Train You By Mail

in your **spare time**—**at home**—while holding your present position. The LaSalle Course is endorsed by railroads and big concerns everywhere. Covers thoroughly every phase of shipping and transportation. Write at once for Big Free Traffic Book and full details. We will also send you a valuable book—

"Ten Years Promotion In One" FREE

A prominent business man said—"It would pay every ambitious person to get this book even if it cost him $5.00." Free with literature explaining how easily you can qualify for a Big Traffic job.

LaSALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY,
"The World's Greatest Extension University"
Dept. 1252-C Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS

Write for How To Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. **VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.**

Give Her a Diamond

NO MONEY DOWN
8 Months to Pay
Genuine Perfect Cut
DIAMONDS

FREE EXAMINATION

Diamonds make an elegant and noble gift. What could give more pleasure to your wife, sister, sweetheart or friend than a genuine diamond? A gift that will last a lifetime and increase in value every year.

We will send you any diamond you select. **No Money in Advance—No Security—No Red Tape—We Trust You.** You don't pay a cent until you see and examine the article. If not perfectly satisfied, send it back. If it is satisfactory, pay for it on our easy monthly payment plan.

TERMS AS LOW AS $1.50 PER MONTH

We furnish a signed certificate guaranteeing the quality of every diamond.

Send for our **Magnificent Catalog De Luxe No. 61** containing over 1,000 illustrations of Diamond Rings, Pins, Lavallieres, Bar Pins, etc., Watches, Pearls, Silverware and numerous other articles. Select an appropriate gift now for yourself or loved one. **Pay later at convenient intervals.** Send for catalog today. It's free.

L. W. SWEET & CO., Inc., Dept. 61
2 and 4 Maiden Lane, New York City
The World's Greatest Diamond Merchants

Beautiful Gift Book FREE

delivered the messages of the morning, "you see, me an' Jake ain't so sot as we might seem. We ain't agin it so you could hardly notice it. In fact, I reckon we ain't at all. But we're athinkin' an' alookin'—"

"Fer to git married," put in Jake. "What's the use of beatin' about the bush?"

"None," replied Bill. "Not a darned bit. You see, we has our idees, me an' Jake, about the kind o' girl we want to git spliced with, an' she ain't the kind what runs down her own sect, as the feller says."

"Onc't, Bill, he quit a girl fer callin' another girl a cat, an' fer speakin' of a woman as a ol' hen, an' bemeanin' women in gen'ral," said Jake.

"A woman what blames women fer everything under the sun, an' runs 'em down, an' calls 'em names is shore jist describin' herself when she does it," said young Bill, "an' a feller what takes the trouble to think knows that she's pizener than a rattlesnake er a copperhead, an'll run fer his life ever' time she gits close to him. She shore is some varmint."

"Me an' Bill is gittin' kinder interrested in them two girls," said Jake, "an' when we got 'em started t'other day about you an' about women in gen'ral—say! Did they tell what we said about you?"

"No."

"Well, you jist orter a heerd 'em. Heaps of girls would 'ave j'ined in with us, thinkin' we'd a liked 'em better, but not Pansy an' Janey. No, sir-ree!"

"We're shore on the right track this time, as the feller says," declared young Bill, "an' if you was to happen this way about Christmas, maybe they would be some weddin' cake to pass around."

"They shore might," said Jake, "if they'll have us."

"We're both old enough to vote," said young Bill, "an' when the question is up agin in ol' Mizzoo, you can count on us."

"You shore can," echoed Jake.

Before arriving at the Stanleys' she spent the noontime at another farmhouse whose occupants favored equal rights for the sexes. Here there was possibly another reason why the daughter of the family felt free to express her views other than that of strict mental independence. You see, she was, as the neighbors phrased it, the "purtiest girl in the county." Mrs. Moyer-Wing remarks:

I had dinner at her home. She had bright, dark eyes and a pile of brown hair, and I wondered as I looked at her whether she might be of the clinging-vine type and was dreaming at that very instant of hanging about the neck of some sturdy oak, with never an idea except as reflected by him—not realizing how many splendid oaks are annually strangled by the inane helplessness of the vine-woman. Dreading to have my day spoiled, I hesitated to ask her what she thought of woman suffrage.

But I didn't have to ask her. She put on her prettiest clothes to be "snapt," and said: "Some of my girl friends is afeerd to say what they think fer fear the boys won't like 'em and that it will spile their chances to git married. I ain't one of them kind. I have figured it that if a feller is wuth shucks he will think all the more of a girl fer havin' idees of her own, even if he don't agree with her, and as fer the other kind, it don't matter about them, nohow."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

South Carolina

Where Prospering Factories Are Increasing The Purchasing Power

The latest report issued by the U. S. Bureau of the Census gives the following interesting (and perhaps surprising) statistics on "Manufactures in South Carolina":

	1914	1909	Per cent of increase, 1909-1914*
Proprietors and firm members	1,815	1,737	4.5
Salaried employees	3,964	3,257	21.7
Wage earners (average number)	71,914	73,046	—1.5
Primary horsepower	340,224	276,378	23.1
Capital	$203,211,000	$173,221,000	17.3
Services	29,052,000	24,117,000	20.5
Salaries	4,879,000	3,756,000	29.9
Wages	24,173,000	20,361,000	18.7
Materials	91,009,000	66,351,000	37.2
Value of products	138,891,000	113,236,000	22.7

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

From the above figures it will be noted that the number of Proprietors and Firm Members increased only 4.5 per cent while the value of products was increasing 22.7 per cent; the number of salaried employees increased 21.7 per cent while salaries were increasing 29.9 per cent; and the number of wage earners decreased 1.5 per cent while their wages were increasing 18.7 per cent.

It will be readily noted from these comparisons that not only is manufacturing on the boom in South Carolina, but that all individuals connected with that pursuit in any capacity are receiving material increases in their incomes.

All of the above figures show the steady, solid progress of manufacturing in South Carolina before the war. And now, under present conditions, South Carolina cotton mills are on the high tide of prosperity. According to the S. C. official report, the year ending August, 1916, showed an increase of 51,273 spindles; and an increase in value of the products for the single year of $13,879,955, or 17.7 per cent.

At the same time, the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that the value of South Carolina crops for 1915 reached the huge total of $150,940,000, an increase over 1914 of $19,287,000,—and this year's high price of cotton will doubtless produce even a better showing.

South Carolina's prosperity today is an undeniable fact both in factory and field. Whatever you have to sell, South Carolinians want it, and have the money to pay for it. Let them know about it through South Carolina newspaper space.

ALABAMA
Birmingham Age-Herald
Birmingham Ledger
Gadsden Times-News
Mobile Item
Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Journal

FLORIDA
Jacksonville Metropolis
Tampa Times
Tampa Tribune

GEORGIA
Albany Herald
Athens Herald
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Georgian-American
Augusta Herald
Macon Telegraph
Waycross Journal-Herald

MISSISSIPPI
Natchez Democrat

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville Times
Charlotte News
Charlotte Observer
Durham Sun
Greensboro News
Raleigh News and Observer
Raleigh Times
Winston-Salem Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA
Anderson Daily Mail
Charleston News and Courier
Columbia Record
Columbia State
Greenville News
Spartanburg Herald
Spartanburg Journal

TENNESSEE
Chattanooga News

Prepared by the Massengale Advertising Agency, Atlanta, Ga.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For her morning cup of delicious

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa

She knows that it is good,

even if she doesn't appreciate, as the older members of her family do, the importance of our guarantee of purity and wholesomeness.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Choice Recipe Book Sent Free

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.

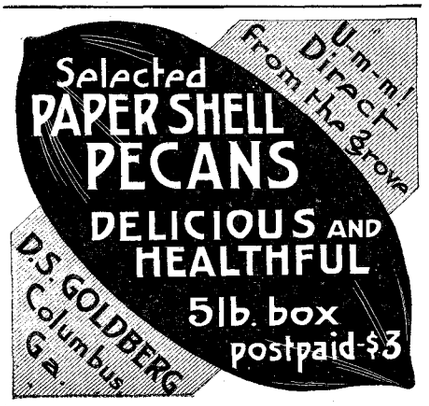
Established 1780 Dorchester, Mass.

57 Highest Awards in Europe and America

FLORIDA

Send me $1.75. I will ship you, paid express, a carton of PARSON BROWN ORANGES, any point east of the Mississippi River; 38 to 72 oranges in carton; fully ripened on tree; specify large or small fruit. Make your friends a Christmas present of a carton or more. Nothing more appropriate than choice fruit. Will ship to arrive on Christmas day, and put your card in box. Cartons of 16 to 24 large Grape Fruit at same price. Persons living west of the Mississippi River, write for delivered prices. Add 50 cents to order for small carton of Japanese Oranges—about a quart—packed in Spanish moss; sent by mail anywhere in the U. S. Prepaid.

C. H. VOORHEES, - - South Lake Weir, Florida.



THE SPICE OF LIFE

No Sugar Needed.—MRS. NEWLYWED—"John, dear, is it you or I who takes cream in our coffee?"—*Life.*

Before Adam.—"Who is the first man mentioned in the Bible?"

"Chap 1."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Difference.—HEWITT—"Don't you think I stand a good chance of making a fortune out of that mine?"

JEWETT—"Out of it, yes. In it, no."—*Town Topics.*

The Last Thing.—"Perkins is down and out, isn't he?"

"Oh, yes—he told me the other day he was paying cash for everything."—*Life.*

In Court.—LAWYER—"Do you drink?"

WITNESS (quite huffy)—"That's my business."

LAWYER—"Have you any other business?"—*Widow.*

Not on Her List.—HE—"Do you remember Horatius at the bridge?"

SHE—"I don't think I ever met him. You know, we invite so few men to our card parties."—*Stray Stories.*

An Optimist.—HE—"Good heavens, the clock just struck one, and I promised your mother I'd leave at twelve."

SHE (comfortably)—"Good! We've eleven hours yet."—*Yale Record.*

Just Deserts.—WIFE—"This paper tells of a man out in Ohio who lives on onions alone."

HUB—"Well, any one who lives on onions ought to live alone."—*Boston Transcript.*

Behind the Times.—"I hear that all of the clever writers are deserting the magazines to write for the movies."

"You were misinformed; the clever writers haven't been in the magazines for some time now."—*Puck.*

Fooled Her.—MEEKER—"Didn't I always give you my salary check the first of every month?"

MRS. MEEKER—"Yes, but you never told me that you got paid on the 1st and 15th, you embezzler."—*New York Globe.*

Reform Needed.—FRANCES—"You say you are going to marry a man to reform him. That is fine. May I ask who he is?"

FLORA—"It's young Bond."

FRANCES—"Why, I didn't know he had any bad habits."

FLORA—"Well, his friends are saying that he has become quite miserly."—*Puck.*

Keeping up with Father.—It was a Pike County woman who indited a note to the teacher concerning the punishment of her young hopeful. The note ran thus:

"*Dear Miss* ——: You rite me about whippin' Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beat him up any time it is necessary to learn his lesson. He is just like his father—you have to learn him with a club. Pound nolege into him. I want him to get it and don't pay no attention what his father says—I'll handle *him.*"—*Reading Eagle.*

LIGHT Where You Want It—

Wallace Adjustable Lamp

The Wallace stays "put" anywhere. Hangs, clamps or stands. Throws light at any angle, exactly where you want it. For reading—over your bed. For dressing—at your mirror. For desk, library table, piano, dressing table—wherever a socket is within ten feet. When travelling, folds compactly. Light in weight.

Sold by hardware, electrical and department stores everywhere. Brass, bronze, nickel. 10 ft. wire attached. **Price $3.00**

Satisfaction or money back.

The Waterbury-Wallace Co.

A. C. PENN, Agent 100 Lafayette St., New York

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Ambrosia Chocolate Tixies

So exceptionally different—so delightfully delicious that they furnish a never forgotten treat to all chocolate lovers. Made of the purest, richest, most wholesome chocolate with select almond and filbert centers. No cream filling.

Give them for Christmas

Ambrosia Chocolate Tixies give a new meaning to Christmas sweets—an out-of-the-ordinary holiday gift that is hailed with delight. Send $3.00 for three full pounds (sold in three pound boxes only) prepaid and insured to you. For two boxes or more at one time deduct 25 cts. per box. Money back if not satisfied.

AMBROSIA CHOCOLATE CO.
331-5 Fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dealers write for special dozen quantity offer on Ambrosia Chocolate Specialties.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. H. H.," Dorchester, Mass.—"Should the words *to-day*, *to-morrow*, and *to-night* be written as two separate words, as solid words, or with a hyphen? A teacher recently marked my daughter incorrect for hyphenating the words, even though the child stated that she had followed her dictionary."

An examination of English literature shows that King Alfred wrote *to-day*, *today*, and *to-morrow*, *to morȝen*. Ælfric in his "Homilies," which date from the year 1000, used *to-day* with the hyphen and *to-night* without one. Coverdale in his Bible, Josh. xxii, 18, wrote: "That he may be wroth *to daye* and *tomorrow*." Shakespeare in the "Taming of the Shrew," act 3, scene 2, first folio edition, 1623, wrote: "I will not goe *to day* nor *tomorrow*." Bailey, 1732, hyphenates these words, and also Webster, 1828, Worcester, 1859, and every modern dictionary, including the Oxford English Dictionary.

From the invention of printing, the confusion has persisted, each author following his own whim, and an examination of modern English literature shows that the confusion still exists. The fact that there is unanimous agreement among all modern dictionaries for the use of the hyphen should, in the LEXICOGRAPHER'S judgment, prove sufficient weight for its retention in all literature. That it may not be used in some newspaper offices is true, but this is not a criterion of correct usage. If a consensus of literary periodicals, magazines of repute, and newspapers were taken into account, he feels sure that the preponderance of usage would be in favor of retaining the hyphen.

How any one could mark down a pupil for using the hyphen when the pupil who has any doubts would naturally turn to the dictionary for assistance and finds the hyphen registered there, the LEXICOGRAPHER can not understand. It seems to him a gross injustice and certainly shows poor judgment.

"R. R. W.," Bastrop, La.—"What is the significance of the symbol ©, appended to quotations in THE DIGEST from German papers?"

The symbol you ask about is the sign of the copyright, as explained in Dr. Vizetelly's "Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer," page 110, as follows: "In the case, however, of copies of works specified in subsections (f) to (k), inclusive, of section five of this Act, the notice may consist of the letter C enclosed within a circle, thus: © accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark, or symbol of the copyright proprietor."

"M. J. T.," Cripple Creek, Colo.—"Please give me the correct quotation and the author of 'Out of the mouth of babes comes widsom and understanding.'"

There are two quotations of the kind, one taken from Psalm viii (verse 2) which reads—"Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength because of thine enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger." The other is from St. Matthew, chapter xxi (verse 16)—"And said unto him, Hearest thou what these say? And Jesus saith unto them, Yea; have ye never read, Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise?"

"W. A. K.," Glens Falls, N. Y.—"Some time ago the LEXICOGRAPHER printed in THE LITERARY DIGEST a brief account of the *Savannah*. He referred to her officers and her trip. Is anything known about her construction?"

The *Savannah* was built by Francis Ficket, at Corlears Hook, N. Y. The keel was laid in 1818, and the boat was launched August 22, 1818, and weighed 350 tons. The engine, which was of 90 horse-power, was built at the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown, N. J., by Stephen Vail. The boilers were made by Daniel Dodd, at Elizabeth, N. J. The total cost was about $50,000, including $4,000 for the machinery. She carried 75 tons of coal and 25 cords of wood, and left New York on March 28, 1819, for Savannah, Ga. She sailed from that port for Liverpool, on May 22, 1819, and arrived June 20, 1819.

A Christmas Gift with a Purpose

A Gillette Safety Razor received at Christmas has enabled many a man to add $40 to $50 a year to his savings.

Besides, he's so much better looking when clean shaved.

The Bulldog, the Aristocrat, the Standard Set or Pocket Edition—$5; with gold-plated razor, $6. Or more elaborate—a Combination or Traveler's Set,—$6 to $50.

A clever "little gift" is a packet of Gillette Blades—50c. or $1.

Dealers everywhere. Write us for Catalogue.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NO STROPPING NO HONING

Boston Garter

SILK 50 Cents — LISLE 25 Cents

Velvet Grip

Gives men more service and more comfort for its cost than any other article they wear. It's put on and taken off in a jiffy and holds socks neatly and securely.

GEORGE FROST COMPANY, MAKERS, BOSTON

The Gift Every Man Wants

Trouzerak

Keeps 8 Pairs of Trousers in perfect order. Opens at a touch to hang or remove garments. Closes on hinges against inside of closet door, occupying minimum of space. Solid oak with brass trimmings. Price, $2. Carriage free east of Mississippi. 25c extra for postage in the west.

BURNHAM & PHILLIPS
424 Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

SKIRTRAK

Keeps eight Skirts in order. The ideal Christmas gift for a woman. The same price as TROUZERAK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ESTABLISHED 1865

A Wide Choice of Chicago Investments

Safeguarded by

1. Our more than 50 years' successful experience in handling Chicago investments.
2. Expert investigation by men with years of training in this field.
3. Conservative valuations, based upon our own carefully-kept records of values in every part of the city for more than 50 years.
4. Title guarantee policy and all legal proceedings approved by our own Legal Department.
5. Outright purchase of all securities which we, in turn, offer to investors. Denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. Rate 5½ and 6%.

Write for Circular No. 958 R

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1865)
10 South La Salle St.
Chicago

ESTABLISHED 1865

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FOOD COSTS AND SOME OTHER HIGH PRICES

THE prices of commodities continue to rise, whether one looks at the products of the mine, the field, the loom, or the furnace; the scale, says *Bradstreet's*, "leads nowhere but to higher levels," breadstuffs, provisions, hides, leather, and textiles having "touched new high points for recent years." In some instances, prices have risen to those of the period of Reconstruction. *Bradstreet's* does not believe these are the consequences of underproduction in a time of great domestic consumption combined with an extraordinary foreign demand, but rather that the advances should be accepted as the "penalties of the prosperity that has sprung up all over the land," combined with the fact that this country "is practically the only large free market in which the warring nations, as well as foreign neutrals, may trade." Wheat at $1.85 a bushel is now practically on a par with the high point reached in 1898, altho it is still below the high level reached in 1888 and 1869. Among cereals, oats appears to be the only relatively cheap commodity remaining. Noteworthy examples of much higher prices are found in flour at $8.25 a barrel, butter at 42 cents, union leather at 70 cents, cotton at over 18 cents, steel billets at $50 a ton, bituminous coal at $7 a ton, cottonseed-oil at $57 a ton, and hard coal at $11 a ton. The index-number compiled by *Bradstreet's* shows for November 1 a new high record, the same being $12.791, which reflects an increase of 6.2 per cent. over October 1 of this year, of 28 per cent. over October 1, 1915, of 38 per cent. over that date in 1914, and about 40 per cent. over the corresponding date in 1913.

Bradstreet's index-number, as most readers know, is a composite compilation derived from an assemblage of the prices of a great variety of commodities, some few of which only enter into the cost of food and clothing. The entire list is classified under such other headings as "hides and leather," "raw and manufactured textiles," "metals," "naval stores," "building materials," "chemicals," etc., articles of food forming the lesser part of the whole. From a table embracing all these classes as given in *Bradstreet's*, nearly forty items which relate to the cost of food are given on this page below. Some comfort may be derived from them, since among the number are not infrequently found articles in which the increases have not been heavy, and a few in which they have been slight.

AN INVASION OF WALL STREET BY WOMEN

In connection with recent events in Wall Street, the question is raised by a writer in *Financial America* whether the feminist movement of our day has not included an invasion of that neighborhood in a business sense. The writer believes the time may be coming when the woman financier and the woman speculator in stocks "will no longer be regarded as an economic anachronism." He sees that the inexorable advance of modernity "will force brokerage houses to place before women investors the same facilities that are accorded to men." Powerful influences seem already to be forcing the advent of such conditions. Women themselves are determined "to break down the barrier which has hitherto excluded them from the field of high finance." In January, 1915, there was established in one of the large banking houses a woman's department, in charge of Miss Alice Carpenter,

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES.

	1914 Aug. 15	*1916 July 1*	*1916 Aug. 1*	*1916 Sept. 1*	*1915 Nov. 1*	*1916 Oct. 1*	*1916 Nov. 1*
Wheat, No. 2, red winter, in elevator, per bush	$0.965	$1.125	$1.315	$1.52	$1.25	$1.585	$1.85
Corn, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush	.93	.875	.92	.99125	.76	.99	1.15
Oats, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush	.46	.445	.465	.535	.415	.5275	.5825
Rye, Western, per bush	.87	1.07	1.07	1.30	1.08	1.33	1.51
Flour, straight winter, per bbl	4.50	5.00	5.75	7.00	5.20	7.15	8.25
Beeves, best, native steers (Chic.), per 100 lbs	10.40	11.25	10.50	11.25	10.30	11.25	11.65
Sheep, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	5.90	8.15	8.25	7.75	6.50	8.25	8.55
Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	9.30	10.10	10.00	11.25	7.50	10.25	10.00
Beef, carcasses (Chic.), per lb	.1325	.14	.1272	.13	.12	.13	.1325
Hogs, market pigs, carcasses (Chic.), per lb	.1275	.1375	.1350	.15	.1125	.1475	.1375
Mutton, carcasses (Chic.), per lb	.1350	.16	.16	.1650	.1350	.16375	.1550
Milk (New York), per quart	.0475	.0450	.05	.0525	.06	.07	.0725
Eggs, state, fresh (New York), per doz	.26	.28	.30	.34	.35	.38	.42
Bread (New York), per loaf	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.05	.05
Beef, family, per bbl	29.00	19.50	19.00	22.50	18.00	23.50	25.00
Pork, new mess, per bbl	24.75	26.50	28.00	29.50	17.00	30.00	31.00
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chic.), per lb	.1450	14.50	.1475	.1675	.11875	.1575	.16
Hams, smoked, per lb	.175	.185	.185	.185	.17	.20	.195
Lard, Western steam, per lb	.0960	.1350	1280	.1460	.0915	.1480	.1730
Butter, creamery, state, best, per lb	.305	.29	.30	.34	.2875	.36	.3675
Cheese, choice east factory, per lb	.1625	.155	.16	.1875	.1575	.2075	.215
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per bbl.	18.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	20.00	20.00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.50	8.00	8.50	8.50
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb	.08	.09	.095	.09875	.07	.095	.09625
Sugar, granulated, per lb	.0750	.0765	.0765	.07	.0515	.0675	.0750
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb	.205	.185	.185	.18	.185	.185	.19
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gal	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 lbs	1.08	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.10	1.23	1.23
Rice, domestic, good, per lb	.075	.0625	.06125	.055	.05875	.055	.0575
Beans (New York), choice marrow, per 100 lb	7.35	10.00	9.90	9.25	8.25	9.60	11.75
Peas, choice (New York), per 100 lbs	4.50	5.50	5.95	5.70	4.95	6.75	8.00
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs	1.75	2.25	2.00	4.25	2.50	3.75	5.50
Apples (state), per barrel	1.50	3.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.75
Peanuts, best Virginia, in hull, per lb	.0575	.05	.04875	.04875	.0475	.0475	.0475
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s	6.00	*4.50	*8.50	*8.50	*4.00	*7.25	*7.25
Raisins, layer, per lb	.07	.105	.0825	.105	.085	.1025	.11

* California.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

who has given to *Financial America* some interesting points as to this movement:

"There are two groups of women investors. One is ultraconservative and considers any security paying more than 4 per cent. dividends a venturesome risk. Then, there is the diametrically opposite type which seeks 8 per cent. annual return on money and will not invest unless such is obtainable. This class of women desire to buy preferred stocks, but preferred stock paying 8 per cent. is rarely safe. However, acting as the medium between the women and the best advice of our firm, the department frequently recommends the purchase of preferred stocks paying a conservative dividend where the earnings total three or four times the amount required for dividend purposes. But, as a rule, the department firmly adheres to the policy of investing solely in bonds and notes. We sell the women only a limited number of securities and every month obtain a report regarding the financial condition of the companies in which our clients have invested money so that we can keep them in close touch with the existing situation.

"Women with great estates are rarely in need of advice in financial matters, but there are a great many women with incomes between $5,000 and $25,000 who feel it a grateful relief to have women well versed in money affairs to whom they can turn for advice and help in wisely investing their surplus funds. Then, too, there are a great many business women with money to invest, so that the persons who are called upon to enlighten feminine investors and to instruct them in the elemental principles of handling money conservatively are coming to fill a very responsible position in the community."

One rich woman who went to Miss Carpenter said afterward: "I never could have unburdened myself to a man like this. They know so much they frighten me. Then, they are always in such a terrible hurry." Miss Carpenter has encountered in her work scores of women afflicted with a passion for stock-market gambling and marginal trading.

"It is pathetic. In the beginning they say they have never lost, but it gradually comes out that they have won only occasionally and that their losses frequently are heavy. One woman had been in the market every day for the past twenty years. She had a strange, white, nervous face which twitched constantly, showing the effects of prolonged strain. One woman had never bought anything but Curb stock. She considered it perfectly frightful to pay more than $2 a share for stock. This stock-gambling type is frequently met. We have succeeded in winning a number away from stock gambling to permanent investment. I feel that in time the brokerage houses will have to admit women to their customers' rooms as well as men. Patience, perseverance, and enthusiasm are the qualifications required successfully to sell bonds and investment securities. The seller must have the intelligence to grasp the subject fully and the power to present arguments convincingly. Granted these qualifications, the woman can be fully as useful in marketing stocks and bonds as the man. This is a fact which brokers and financiers generally must eventually recognize, and the success of our pioneering department in blazing the trail for feminine investors but foreshadows the place which women will ultimately hold in the financial world."

WHAT THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS EARN AND SPEND

In the November issue of *The Federal Reserve Bulletin* is given an account of the income and expenditures of the Federal

Investment Elements

1—In variety of issues

2—In range of maturities

3—In diversity of locations

4—In breadth of markets

—our lists offer unusual opportunities for institutional and individual investors to practice the sound principle of diversification of investments.

Send for November Circular D-53, showing comprehensive list of Municipal, Railroad, Industrial, Public Utility and Foreign Government Bonds.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

CORRESPONDENT OFFICES

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1421 Chestnut St.	BOSTON, MASS. 55 Congress St.	PITTSBURGH, PA. Farmers Bank Bldg.	CHICAGO, ILL. 137 So. LaSalle St.	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 424 California St.
BALTIMORE, MD. Munsey Bldg.	ALBANY, N.Y. Douw Bldg.	BUFFALO, N. Y. Marine Bank Bldg.	CLEVELAND, O. Guardian Bldg.	DETROIT, MICH. Dime Bank Bldg.
WILKESBARRE, PA. Miners Bank Bldg.	KANSAS CITY, MO. Republic Bldg.	LONDON, ENG. 3 Lombard St.	ST. LOUIS, MO. Bank of Commerce Bldg.	WASHINGTON, D. C. 741 15th St., N. W.

Good Investments in

Public Utility

Preferred Stocks yielding 5% to 8%

and enhancement possibilities of

Common Stocks

Outlined in our

CURRENT LETTER "D"

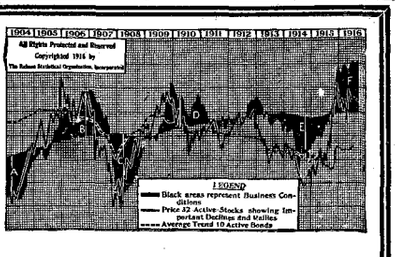
Copy sent on request

Williams, Troth & Coleman

Investment Securities

60 WALL ST. NEW YORK

Direct Wire to Columbus and Philadelphia Markets


1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916
All Rights Protected and Reserved
Copyright 1916 by
The Babson Statistical Organization, Incorporated
LEGEND
Black areas represent Business Conditions
Price 12 Active Stocks showing important Declines and Valleys
Average Trend 10 Active Bonds

Can Prosperity Keep Up?

Prepare *now* to offset any business effect of the ending of war.

Keep posted on what's happening today as a guide to the future.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

For particulars—which will be sent gratis—address Dept. G-4-32 of the

Babson Statistical Organization

Executive Block Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Organization of its Character in the World.

6% SOUND FIRST MORTGAGES

We pay 6% Secured by Oklahoma Farms worth three times the value of the loan. The demand for these first mortgages in unsettled times indicates their unusual stability. First Mortgages do not shrink in value—they are safe and sure. Interest always paid date it is due. Over $1,000,000 loaned and not a single cent lost to any investor or a single foreclosure sale made. Isn't a first mortgage the right investment for you? Write for booklet describing methods, and lists of loans from $300 to $10,000.

AURELIUS-SWANSON CO., Inc.
31 State National Bank Bldg.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Re-Invest Your Year-End Funds In High Return First Mortgages.

Secured by collateral always worth par. Interest mailed the day due. Increased cost of living necessitates higher returns. Before deciding where to re-invest your January dividends, first learn about well-supervised First Mortgages, recommended by conservative bank and safeguarded by *Miller Service*. Enquiries personally and frankly answered.

G. L. Miller & Co., Trust Co. Bldg., Miami, Fla.

Stocks and Bonds ON THE PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

Write today for Booklet **B-2**, "The Partial Payment Plan," which explains thoroughly our method by which you may purchase Stocks and Bonds in any amount—from one share or bond up, by making a small first payment and the balance in convenient monthly instalments. You may sell your securities at any time to take advantage of rise in market.

Free Booklet, B-2, "The Partial Payment Plan." Gives full information of this method, which appeals to thrifty men and women in all parts of the country.

SHELDON-MORGAN & Company

42 Broadway New York City

Members New York Stock Exchange

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO
CONVERTIBLE GOLD 4½s 1930

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway extends from Newport News, Va., on Chesapeake Bay, to Cincinnati, Ohio. There are numerous branch lines, the important low grade Richmond & Alleghany Division, and a controlled line from Cincinnati to Chicago, a total of 2,371 miles. There are 1,802 miles of second track and sidings. The road is one of low grades and easy curvature. The construction is of the best, and the equipment is modern and of large capacity. The operating efficiency is high. The railroad is one of the great trunk lines from the seaboard to the west. It is also one of the most important of the coalers.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company has just closed the most successful year in its history. The surplus for the fiscal year over all fixed charges was equivalent to nearly 11% upon the capital stock of $62,792,600.

At current market quotations (Nov. 15)
YIELD ABOUT 6%
Send for Circular L. D. 33

UNITED STATES BONDS
BONDS OF THE INSULAR POSSESSIONS
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS
Bought, Sold and Exchanged
Bond Book L. D. No. 1
United States Bonds
Bond Book L. D. No. 7
The Insular Possessions and Cuba
Just published—free on request
HARVEY FISK & SONS
NEW YORK: 62 CEDAR STREET
Uptown Office: 15 EAST 45th STREET

MOST MEN who to-day are worth $10,000, $20,000, $50,000 or more have a share of their wealth invested in good bonds or dividend paying stocks, which they bought as they earned.

If you look forward to a competence you need not wait to accumulate a large sum to invest through us.

Open your account now. As you accumulate let your savings be paying for standard securities and you will soon own them outright.

Send for Booklet No. 33

HARRIS, WINTHROP & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
The Rookery, Chicago — 15 Wall Street, New York

6% NET
For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.
PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

CAREFULLY PROTECTED ISSUES
OF
Well Known Companies
with Increasing Investment Value

A safe investment with high yield and good possibility for increase in value is to be found in the Stocks of the following well-known companies,

Yielding 4% to 8%

Childs Co. 7% Preferred
Restaurants
Singer Mfg. Co. Capital Stock
Sewing Machines
Am. Graphophone Co. 7% Preferred
Columbia Records
Warren Bros. Co. 6% 1st Preferred
Bithulithic Pavement
Cities Service Co. 6% Preferred
Public Utilities

Send for detailed circular giving history of past record of these companies. Ask for Circular D. 8.

DAWSON, LYON & Co.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Reserve Banks for nine months ending October 30. It appears that the total earnings for these banks for that period were $3,342,336, and that the total expenses were $1,845,077. Among the expenses were certain items aggregating $130,754 which it was expected would be returned to the Federal Reserve Banks because they were incurred in the service of member banks. The figures show net earnings—that is, total earnings minus expenses—of $1,528,013, which was at the rate of 3.7 per cent. on an average paid-in capital of $55,002,000. All the banks included in the system earned more than their current expenses for the nine months, while four of them earned in excess of 5 per cent., and six earned in excess of 4 per cent. Other interesting items pertaining to the operation of the system are these:

"Combined gross earnings for the third quarter of the present year were about one-third in excess of the total earnings for the second quarter, the latter exceeding by about 40 per cent. the total earnings for the first quarter of the present year. Of the total earnings for the 9 months 24 per cent. was from bills discounted for member banks; 24 per cent. from United States bonds and notes; 28 per cent. from bills bought in the open market, and 17 per cent. from municipal warrants. The remainder, about 7 per cent., represents commissions earned on acceptances and warrants bought for other Federal Reserve Banks, profits from exchange operations and from the sale of United States bonds, and other smaller earnings.

"These percentages vary by banks and groups of banks. Thus, earnings from discounts constituted over 75 per cent. of the total earnings of the three Southern banks, and less than 4 per cent. of the aggregate earnings of the 4 Eastern banks. In the case of the 4 banks in the North and Middle West, this proportion is about 23 per cent., while San Francisco's earnings from discounts were about 10 per cent. of the bank's total earnings for the 9-months period. Over one-half of the total earnings of the 3 banks on the Eastern seaboard was derived from acceptances, while over 40 per cent. of the aggregate earnings of the Chicago and Kansas City banks came from United States securities. Nearly 28 per cent. of the total earnings of the New York Federal Reserve Bank came from warrants, Cleveland, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia likewise reporting considerable amounts earned from this source.

"Of the total expenses of operation for the 9 months, about 27 per cent. went as compensation to bank officers and a slightly smaller proportion as salaries to the clerical staff of the banks. The latter item shows a large increase for the third quarter, due no doubt to the increase of force made necessary by the installation of the new clearing system. The aggregate amount paid during the 9 months by the banks for the support of the Federal Reserve Board was $151,024.96, or over 10 per cent. of the total expenses of operation of the banks. Rent for the 9-months period totaled $120,543.34, or about 9 per cent. of the total operating expenses, while other large specified items in the order of their importance were postage, printing and stationery, and directors' fees. The total current expenses stated above are exclusive of $131,939.89 expended for additional furniture and equipment, and of $121,229.34 paid for the printing and shipping of Federal Reserve notes."

THE STEEL TRADE AFTER THE WAR

In the matter of current prosperity for the steel trade, a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* contends that there are

A Long Look Ahead

A stage has been reached in this bull market when it is desirable for investors to look further than the immediate future.

To regulate your investment position properly, you should have a fair understanding not merely of the possibilities of further war profits, but of the conditions which will govern business after the war.

We have outlined our views on problems of the future in a chart with an interesting explanation.

Send for Circular S-9

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
MAIN OFFICE, 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

MAKING FRIENDS

is a fundamental principle in the selecting and marketing of our Farm Mortgages. Our conservative and careful appraisals—our straightforward methods, and our superior and personal service have made for this House not only customers but staunch friends.

Phenix Mortgages are carefully selected in the proven sections of Oklahoma and yield Six per cent with maximum safety. Obtainable in $500.00 amounts and upward. Write for booklet and current list.

PHENIX MORTGAGE COMPANY
Oklahoma City Oklahoma

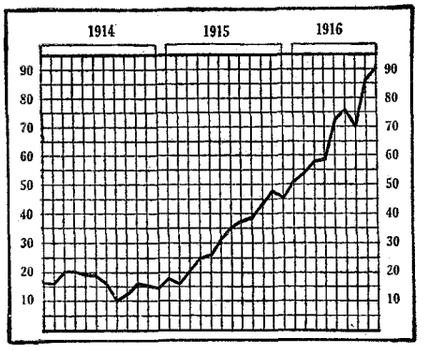
Forman Farm Mortgages
6% "The Federal Farm Loan Act"
Our booklet containing the full text of the new law with our comments thereon will be sent on request.
George M. Forman & Co.
(Founded 1885) 11 So. La Salle Street, CHICAGO

Be Sure to Watch for Our Handsome, Full-Page Advertisement in *Next* Week's Literary Digest.
William R. Compton Company
MUNICIPAL BONDS
New York St. Louis Chicago Cincinnati

First Farm Mortgages
E J L Co
The present-day popularity of Farm Mortgages as investments makes it all the more urgent that investors buy their securities from recognized sources only. Our experience covers 33 years, without the loss by an investor of a single dollar. Investigate — send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and current offerings.
We're Right on the Ground.
ESTABLISHED 1883
E. J. LANDER & CO.
GRAND FORKS NORTH DAKOTA
Capital and Surplus One Half Million Dollars

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"misgivings in the face of plenty," that the trade already "worries about after-war prospects." Taxed as the mills now are, to capacity, to meet current demands, this cloud hangs ominously on the horizon for those who have eyes to see. For the present, however, there is nothing but the best business ever known in the steel trade. Just what the huge expansion has been in our exports of iron and steel, the subjoined diagram shows. It sets forth monthly



HOW OUR EXPORTS IN IRON AND STEEL HAVE RISEN SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

exports from January, 1914, to September, 1916. Following are interesting points in the article printed by *The Annalist* to accompany this table:

"The advance orders, amounting to 10,015,260 tons, which the Steel Corporation had on its books at the end of October, meant that the mills had eight months' work before them at full capacity. This result is obtained by reckoning capacity shipments at 53,000 tons per day and allowing twenty-six working days to the month. A large part of the bookings consist of export orders, and from the course of current buying it is evident that contracts will be pressed upon the corporation from foreign buyers for some time to come.

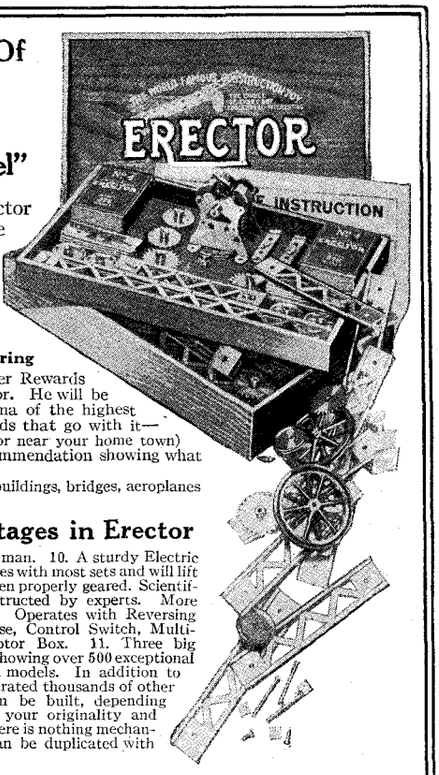
"How long will the rest of the world continue to clamor for American steel? Will the end of the war see a continuance of the tremendous demand, or will there quickly be a reverse current to the producers of England and Germany? These are questions which occasion a great deal of thought among steel-makers. Chairman E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation told members of the American Iron and Steel Institute at St. Louis a fortnight ago that it was plainly a time for caution and sure-stepping as to the future. In spite of the exigencies of war, developments are appearing in the steel industries of the belligerent nations, including France, which suffered great losses from the German invasion, which supply food for study.

"The fact stands forth that England and Germany have not gone back, but, on the contrary, have gone forward in steel- and iron-making in the years of war. Data presented in the recent report of the Association of German Steel and Iron Manufacturers show that German mills will produce in 1916 more of both products than in 1915, while operations for several months have been on a scale equal to 82 per cent. of the pig-iron output and 70 per cent. of the steel production of the record year of 1913. Information as to details of England's operations this year is not obtainable, but the available records indicate that the nation will manufacture more steel than in any other year, and that the pig-iron output will be greater than in any year except 1913.

"Of course, the bulk of the steel turned out by both England and Germany is going into the making of war material, but this condition has current application only. The outstanding feature of the situation in respect to these countries is

Get This Handsome Set Of ERECTOR

"The Toy Like Structural Steel"



There's a world of fun in this big Erector No. 4 Set. It brings your boy right into the boy world of **Erector Toy Engineering,** the new play that thousands of live-wire boys will enjoy this year.

When you give him the set, he is eligible for free membership in

The Gilbert Institute of Erector Engineering

Then he can win Fame, Degrees of Honor and other Rewards by reproducing great engineering feats with Erector. He will be like a real engineer, and possibly win the Diploma of the highest honor, "Erector Master Engineer," and the rewards that go with it—a Gold Fraternity Pin, a good salaried position (in or near your home town) with us during the holiday season, and a letter of recommendation showing what you have accomplished.

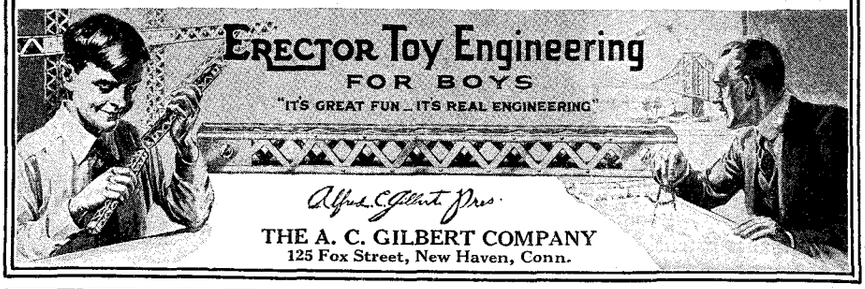
With Erector he can build all kinds of machinery, buildings, bridges, aeroplanes and many other things.

Get These Big Exclusive Advantages in Erector

1. The only Actual Structural Steel Toy. 2. The lapped, interlocking edges of Erector Girder (an exclusive patented feature) enable you to build four-sided and square columns. 3. Each piece is stamped accurately out of steel. 4. Each part scientifically made; correct in design and proportion. 5. More parts for building, strongest and largest models. 6. Every essential engineering part. 7. Anything mechanical can be duplicated with Erector. 8. Big, reinforced steel wheels, grooved and hubbed for every engineering purpose. 9. You can make big, strong models, some 20 ft. long, that will hold a man. 10. A sturdy Electric Motor comes with most sets and will lift 200 lbs. when properly geared. Scientifically constructed by experts. More than a toy. Operates with Reversing Switch Base, Control Switch, Multi-geared Motor Box. 11. Three big Manuals, showing over 500 exceptional mechanical models. In addition to those illustrated thousands of other models can be built, depending only upon your originality and skill, for there is nothing mechanical but can be duplicated with Erector.

I WILL send free, a copy of November "Erector Tips," my boys' magazine, which tells all about Erector Toy Engineering and the $5000 Prize Contest—also my new book "How to Become a Master Engineer." *Write for both copies now!*

No. 4 is the most popular set because it has big girders, large and small wheels, shafting, base plates, angle irons, pinions, pulleys, gear wheels, nuts and bolts, and the wonderful electric motor which lifts 200 lbs. when properly geared. More than a thousand good models can be built with this set. In hardwood cabinet. Price $5—in Canada, $7.50.



THE A. C. GILBERT COMPANY
125 Fox Street, New Haven, Conn.

Absolute Security

LIBERAL INTEREST

You cannot fail to appreciate the very unusual precautions we take in getting for our clients better mortgage investments than those ordinarily offered. We invite investigation of our men and methods. Write for details.

If we can secure your inquiry
We will secure your confidence

Georgia Mortgage-Bond Co.
Atlanta, Ga.

4 to 5½% **Safe and Sure**

Pays better than a Government bond and just as safe. Accepted by Government as security for Postal Savings Bank deposits. No income tax. *Write for Booklet F "Bonds of Our Country," FREE.*

NEW FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Dept. 6 Columbus, Ohio

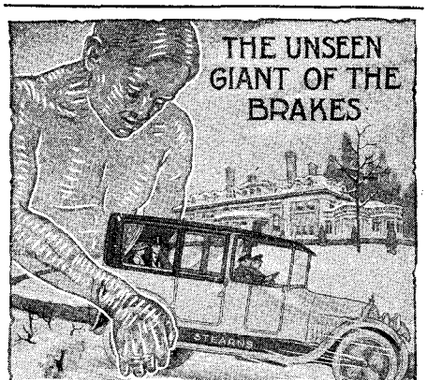
DANFORTH 5% and 6% FARM MORTGAGES

represent conservative loans on producing farms in the best farming districts of the United States.

Our List No. 50 describing some very attractive Offerings will be sent upon request.

A. G. DANFORTH & CO., Bankers
Founded A.D. 1858
WASHINGTON ILLINOIS

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.



TESTBESTOS AUTOMOBILE BRAKE LINING

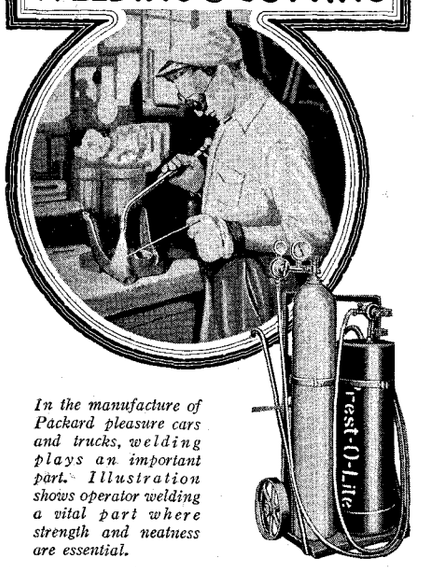
TESTBESTOS insures perfect brake control. Brakes never fail, never slip when brake bands are lined with Testbestos. There is no sense of strain when driving in tight places.

Tell the garage man to reline your car's brakes with Testbestos. Or write for the name of the dealer nearby.

AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY, Norristown, Pa.
Look for the red label on every foot of Testbestos.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING & CUTTING



In the manufacture of Packard pleasure cars and trucks, welding plays an important part. Illustration shows operator welding a vital part where strength and neatness are essential.

Better, stronger metal products at lower cost

In the manufacture of nearly every metal product, large or small, there are great possibilities for making it simpler, stronger and neater, and at reduced cost. Wherever bolts, rivets or threaded joints are now used—in the construction of machinery, metal furniture, tools, pipe-lines or what not—investigation may show a real need for welding. Practically every leading American industry makes extensive use of the

Prest-O-Lite PROCESS

Oxy-acetylene welding *fuses* two pieces of metal at intense heat into one piece with all the strength of the original metal itself.

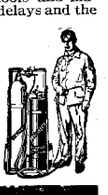
Any average workman who understands metals can easily learn to do efficient work quickly. We furnish high-grade welding apparatus for $60 (Canada, $75); Prest-O-Lite acetylene service and special blow-pipe for cutting metals at extra cost.

Prest-O-Lite Dissolved Acetylene, in convenient cylinders, backed by the universal Prest-O-Lite system of exchanging empty tanks for full ones, insures better welds, quicker work and lower operating costs. It avoids the initial outlay and depreciation incurred in making crude acetylene in carbide generators. Makes the outfit truly portable for use inside or outside the shop.

Saves Broken or Worn Parts

Thousands of factories, mines, railroads, foundries, machine shops and garages are now employing this profitable process for quick repairs to broken tools and machinery. One single repair job, by avoiding delays and the cost of a new part, may easily save you the entire cost of the outfit.

The experience of other users may give you many suggestions. Literature on request.



The Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc.
U. S. Main Offices and Factory
862 SPEEDWAY, INDIANAPOLIS
Canadian Main Offices and Factory
Dept. K, MERRITTON, ONT.

WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF DISSOLVED ACETYLENE

that under the stress of war manufacturing capacity has been maintained close to normal, which will leave them at the end of the conflict in position to turn immediately to the production of steel for commercial purposes on an enormous scale.

"The German association's report gives room for an estimate that her steel production this year will approximate 15,600,000 tons, compared with 13,237,645 tons in 1915, 14,973,000 tons in 1914, and 18,958,000 tons in 1913. In May, June, and July, the German plants turned out 4,097,562 tons, at the annual rate of 16,390,248 tons. Official statistics of Great Britain are available only up to Jan. 1, 1916, but they show that 8,350,944 tons of steel ingots were made in 1915, against 7,835,113 tons in 1914 and 7,663,876 tons in 1913. It is reasonable to assume that greater pressure was brought upon the mills this year than last, with a consequent increase of output.

"Our export figures show that the United States has inherited the bulk of the world business done by these countries, and the prominent place taken by this country is proved by the fact that in the nine months ended with September exports from our ports amounted to 4,358,763 gross tons. If this pace is continued throughout the year, close to 5,000,000 tons will have been shipped, which will bring our exports approximately to a parity with Germany's in the year before the war. Our steel exports this year have been phenomenal. There is not a month but reflects a growing demand. In the following table the progress from $51,643,807 in January to nearly $91,000,000 in October is shown:

MONTHLY EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES

	1916	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*
January.....	$51,643,807	$18,053,421	$16,706,836	$25,141,409
February....	54,155,386	16,470,751	16,520,260	24,089,871
March.....	58,300,297	20,985,505	20,551,137	27,221,210
April.....	58,722,411	25,302,649	20,639,569	27,123,044
May.....	72,918,913	26,536,612	19,734,045	26,718,970
June.....	76,257,884	31,730,132	18,927,958	25,228,546
July.....	70,745,162	35,892,106	16,737,552	24,170,704
August.....	86,296,703	37,726,657	10,428,773	23,947,440
September...	90,895,592	38,415,180	12,531,102	22,831,437
October.....	.....	43,602,741	16,455,832	25,193,887
November...	.....	48,056,220	15,689,401	20,142,141
December...	.....	45,825,277	14,939,613	22,115,701

"Whatever the future may hold, the export figures and the orders on the books of steel-makers show that the present is being made the most of. Following a setback in the hot months of the summer, the Steel Corporation brought its steel works back to capacity in September, and its blast-furnaces up to capacity in October. In this month the corporation's blast-furnaces for the first time in several years were brought up to 100 per cent.

"In considering the prosperity of the steel trade there is perhaps too much of a tendency to emphasize the export business at the expense of the domestic trade, which, after all, is the backbone of the American steel and iron industry. While foreign buying has been in great volume and at high prices, the domestic consumer has followed closely, being able and willing to meet high prices because of the demand in commercial lines. Prices for a number of the major products have never been higher than they are now, as one of the charts shows. Forging billets were quoted this week, f. o. b., Pittsburg, at $75 a ton, compared with $45 a ton a year ago. Pig iron at $24 a ton makes a sharp contrast with a price of $15.25 last November, and wire rods at $60 are $25 a ton above the level a year ago. The expansion of operations at the Steel Corporation's blast-furnaces indicates the trend in pig iron. Buying in the last fortnight has added dollars instead of the customary cents to quotations for iron, and the trade discusses gloomily the possibility that steel-mill operations may be hampered seriously before spring by an actual shortage of the essential basic material."

Honolulu

See Hawaii NOW

HAWAII, land of enchantment, where pleasure and romance lurk in each woody precinct of palm and pine, and sights and thrills of abiding interest all combine to make a trip there now—

the realization of your fondest travel dreams

New and Improved Service
"The Floating Palace of the Pacific"
S. S. GREAT NORTHERN
(Length 525 ft.; width 63 ft.; speed 24 knots; Government license, 800 passengers)
Sailings from San Francisco, Nov. 27; Dec. 15; Jan. 4-23; Feb. 12; Mar. 5-23.
(From Los Angeles one day later)
Only 4 Nights at Sea! Stopovers at Hilo, affording day and night view, *Volcano Kilauea.*
Fares on application.
Write for descriptive matter.

GREAT NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

H. A. Jackson
General Traffic Manager
703 Call Bldg., San Francisco

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

Increased Power
Is your car hard to start?
Does it slow down on hills?
Do you have to change gears to "second" or does it fail to "pick up" on grades? Do lower rated h. p. cars pass yours on hills? Does the engine "knock"?
Do you frequently have your valves ground?
Do your cylinders load up with carbon in a hurry? Is your motor excessive on fuel and oil? Is it poor on compression? Does it waste power through incomplete combustion? Inefficient piston rings are the cause of all these troubles.
K-P THREE PIECE PISTON RINGS
are guaranteed to remedy all the above troubles. K-P Rings positively harness every ounce of power. There are so many reasons why K-P Rings are superior to all others, that we suggest that you send for our free book 'Economy and Power."
All up-to-date jobbers and dealers sell K-P Rings.
KEYS PISTON RING COMPANY
3002 Olive St.
St. Louis, Mo.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
K-P
PATENTED
TONGUE and GROOVE SIDE LOCK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mister Man and Mister Manager

MR. MAN lives in our town. He has lived there quite a while. He directs a business that is marking time, but he does not know it. That's why he's Mr. Man perhaps.

His salesmen plod listlessly from the Can't-See-Yous to the Nothing Doings. They live on crumbs.

He advertises now and then, but if you should ask about his follow-up he would not understand. To him a postage stamp presents no opportunities.

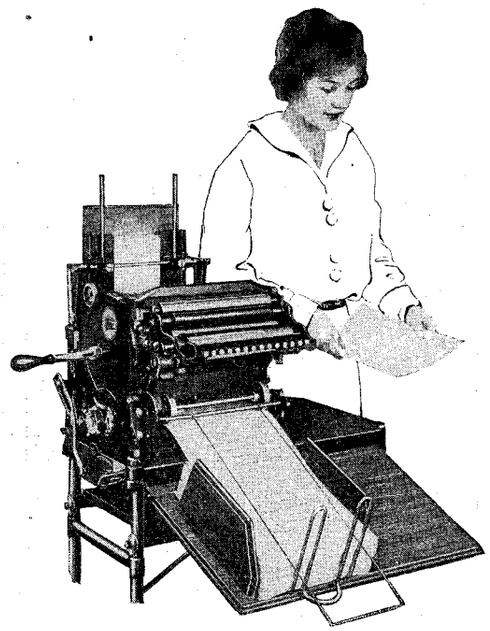
His stock clerk brushes cobwebs from the shelves. Printed matter long since obsolete lies in yellowed wrappers.

But he is not the only Mr. Man. You may know his counterpart.

Mr. Manager also lives in our town. He has lived there quite a while as well. He manages a business that is growing fast. Perhaps that's because he's Mr. Manager.

His salesmen are keen and bright. He paves the way for them with Multigraphed letters and printed folders and they're on the jump from the Expecting-Yous to the Glad-You've-Comes.

He advertises persistently and his follow-up is what it's named. To him a postage stamp is a golden opportunity. His mailing lists are busy every minute.



Multigraph Senior—Electrically driven and completely equipped for high-grade printing with printers' ink, type or electrotypes, or for producing typewritten letters in quantities. Prices $670 to $720. Hand driven models, $200 up. Easy payments.

His stock clerk never saw a spider. With their Multigraph they need only print the actual quantities they need. So dead forms are unknown and age can not creep upon their printed matter.

But he is not the only Mr. Manager. And these are not the only things he accomplishes with his right-hand aid, the Multigraph.

You know his counterpart — if you know a Multigraph user most anywhere. And the Mr. Manager you know will gladly tell you of his Multigraph accomplishments, if you'll ask him; or we'll gladly tell you of those of many others, if you'll ask us.

And either way, as a Mr. Manager, you'll see the possibilities.

THE MULTIGRAPH

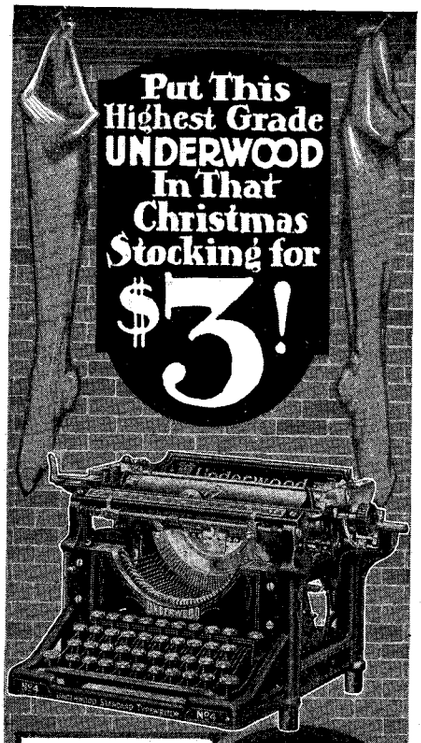
Produces real printing and form-typewriting, rapidly, economically, privately, in your own establishment

You can't buy a Multigraph unless you need it

The Multigraph, 1811 E. 40th St., Cleveland
Tell me more about Multigraph possibilities.

Name.....
Official Position.....
Firm.....
Street Address.....
Town..... State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A *genuine* visible writing Underwood Typewriter, in *perfect* condition—guaranteed for 5 years. Think of making it *this* Christmas gift—*for initial cost of $3!* This *guaranteed Underwood on 10 Days' Free Trial!* An *Instruction Book Free* that will enable *anyone* to learn to operate the simple, swift Underwood in one day's time. If not *completely* satisfied, send typewriter back *at our expense.* If you retain it—pay balance in small, convenient amounts. Or rent it at *low* monthly rates. After 6 months, *all* the rent paid is deducted from purchase price, if you buy it. PRICES ARE LESS THAN ½ THE MANUFACTURER'S PRICE!

You May Either
RENT Applying Rent on Purchase Price
or
BUY For Cash or on Easy Payments

10 Days' Free Trial

Send Us Your Name and Address at Once—This Christmas Offer is Limited There is a limit to the number of UNDERWOODS we can offer on these remarkably liberal terms! If you want to get the highest type of typewriter for your own use—or want to give one as a present to your son or daughter—your wife or husband, on these terms, write us *today!* ASK FOR CHRISTMAS OFFER NO. 58

TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM
34-36 W. Lake St. (*Est. 1892*) **Chicago, Ill.**

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

Do You Want a Salary Boost?

Then write to us and learn what we've got to tell you. Learn what astonishing things have been done for 15,000 men and women by Harrington Emerson's great, new Course in Personal Efficiency. A course which opens the way to a successful future and greater power. One man says this course produced for him an increased business of $36,000 in one year. Another declares it to be worth $25,000 to him. Salary boosts of 50 per cent with more to come are common. Men declare that they are twice as efficient as they were.

Learn Personal Efficiency

You can get it right at home. During your spare hours you can learn those things which have done so much for others. "It's worth 100 times what it costs," writes one enthusiastic student. "Increased my capacity 200 per cent" says another. And still another: "I made $2,700 out of my small investment."

Write Today A postal or a letter brings the free book, "Where Is the Money Coming From?" No matter what you are doing now or what you are earning now—even if you are a $10,000 a year man or working for $10 per week—you need this book. Get it and *read it. Don't pass up this opportunity. Write at once.*

The Review of Reviews Company
30 Irving Place Dept. 2408 D New York, N. Y.

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

November 9.—Near Sailly-Saillisel the French complete small local operations to strengthen their position, clearing some German positions and taking a few prisoners.

November 10.—In the first general air-battle of the war, where the fighting was done by large squadrons of airplanes on each side, forty-two British, French, and German aircraft are reported brought down after the battle had raged for several hours over many miles of the Western front. According to official statements, says London, the Allied airmen disposed of twenty-five German machines and lost seventeen. Not all the machines reported as driven down are destroyed, however.

Near Le Transloy the French capture a few German trench-elements, and repulse a severe counter-attack.

British naval fliers raid Ostend and Zeebrugge, dropping a number of bombs on the harbor and submarine-shelters, with "satisfactory results," reports London.

November 11.—North of the Somme fresh successes are reported for the Allies, as the French retake part of Sailly-Saillisel village and the British take the eastern end of the Regina trench, south of the Ancre.

London reports that in the continuation of the great battle in the air, twenty-five more planes fall on the Western front. One of the French machines crosses into Germany and drops a number of bombs upon the railway station at Offenburg across the Rhine, while British aviators hit three German trains, doing much damage.

November 12.—British and French aviators carry the war again into Germany as they raid the steel-works at Volkingen, in the Rhine Province northwest of Saarbrück. More than five tons of bombs are dropt. Wehrden and Forbach are also bombarded.

After a prolonged engagement with hand-grenades, the French drive the last of the Germans from Sailly-Saillisel, and move into a position to attack St. Pierre Vaast Wood. South of Bernay a German attack which had succeeded in penetrating the French trenches is thrown back.

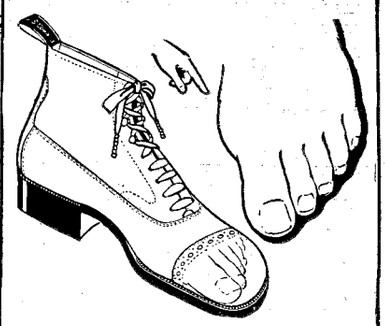
November 13.—The British take a five-mile front in the German line near the Ancre, capturing St. Pierre Divion and Beaumont-Hamel, with 3,000 prisoners, as the Germans are taken by surprize in the early morning mist.

November 14.—Continuing the advantage gained along the Somme yesterday, the British take Beaucourt-sur-Ancre with 5,000 prisoners thus far counted, and more being transported to the collecting-stations. Berlin admits considerable losses. A local advance is also made east of Warlencourt, gaining, says London, practically all the immediate objectives.

November 15.—German troops take the offensive on both sides of the Somme and succeed in forcing their way back into the outskirts of Pressoire, as well as taking some advance positions from the French on the edge of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood. North of the Ancre a British advance is noted, winning positions east of the Butte de Warlencourt and totaling 5,678 prisoners since Monday morning.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

November 11.—Further gains are reported for the Italian troops operating in the



The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

Eases the Bunion

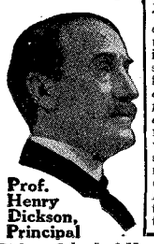
This special bunion shoe is designed to give comfort and ease to the sensitive bunion and at the same time have a trim appearance. It has a pocket shaped into the leather right where the bunion protrudes which protects it from friction.

Sold Nowhere Else

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(*Near Warren St.*)
Mail Orders Filled Send for Catalog

The Key To Success

Stop Forgetting



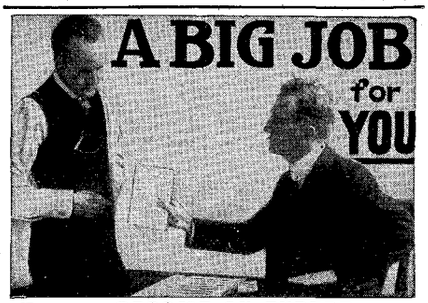
Prof. Henry Dickson, Principal

Increase Your Efficiency

The secret of business and social success is the ability to remember. I can make your mind an infallible classified index from which you can *instantly* select thoughts, facts, figures, names, faces. Enables you to *concentrate, develop self-control, overcome bashfulness, think on your feet, address an audience.* Easy. Simple. The result of 20 years' experience in developing memories of thousands of students. Write today for copy of my book "How to Remember" and *Copyrighted Intensely Interesting Memory Test Free,* also how to obtain FREE copy of my book "How to Speak in Public."

Dickson School of Memory, 754 Hearst Building, Chicago, Ill.

Baker's Bedside and Reading Table
A wonderful household convenience adaptable for many different uses.
A Great Comfort For The Sick
Interesting Catalog Free. Send For It.
J. R. BAKER CO., Kendallville, Ind.
Makers of Useful Furniture Specialties



BECOME AN EXPERT

ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,000 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning $3,000 to $10,000 a year. We train you quickly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. Examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of Bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from ground up. Course personally supervised by Wm. A. Chase, LL.M., C. P. A. (ex-Secretary Illinois State Board of Examiners in Accountancy), and large staff of experts. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for free book of Accountancy facts.

La Salle Extension University, Dept. 1152-HC, Chicago, Ill

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Carso region as small advances are made to straighten out their lines south of Göritz.

Austrian seaplanes attack Padua, according to Vienna, dropping bombs on the railway station and the barracks, doing considerable damage. The machines return safely.

November 12.—On the Julian front the Italians consolidate Hill 309, near which they find another enemy six-inch gun which had been abandoned. Twenty additional prisoners are taken.

November 14.—Berlin reports that Italian losses in the campaigns of Castagnievizza, on the Isonzo, reach 15,000. The source of the news is stated to be Vienna.

November 15.—Rome admits having to evacuate some of the trenches at San Marco, east of Göritz, after repulsing five Austrian attacks on an Italian salient at Two Pines House.

IN THE BALKANS

November 9.—The Roumanian forces operating in the Dobrudja, with the new Russian reenforcements, retake Hirsova, on the Danube, driving back the lines of von Mackensen. In Transylvania the Russians who invaded the country to help the Roumanians continue to push ahead. They are reported to be five miles into Hungary, having passed the Belbor-Hollo position, and approaching the Maros River. The Austrian forces are said to be in retreat before them.

November 10.—The Servians repulse the Bulgars and succeed in holding, says Paris, the strip of their own country thus far recovered at the bend of the Cerna River.

Fierce fighting is reported in progress for the possession of the Danube Bridge at Cernavoda, as the Russo-Roumanian force, under General Sakharoff, succeeds in driving the Teutons back from the Hirsova position evacuated yesterday. Russian forces occupy the Dunarea station on the Danube causeway, and take hundreds of prisoners and guns. In Transylvania the Roumanians are forced back to a point not far from Table Butzi, and west of the Buzeu Valley, but are said to be holding their ground, in addition to making slight gains in the Prahova Valley.

November 11.—The Servians resume the Macedonian offensive with the capture of Polog, and other strong positions on the Chuke ridge. They are reported now as only nine miles from Monastir.

The Greek King agrees to the Entente proposal that army officers be permitted to join the provisional Government, provided they resign first from the royalist forces. King Peter, of Servia, arrives at Athens incognito.

While the forces of von Mackensen still hold the eastern end of the great Roumanian bridge over the Danube, the troops of General Sakharoff take Ghisdarechti and Topal, less than twenty miles from Cernavoda. The right wing of the Teuton army is shelled from the sea by Russian cruisers lying off Constanza. Mangalia is also bombarded by the Russian fleet. The Russo-Roumanian forces still hold their ground in Transylvania, says London.

November 12.—The Servians and French again rout the Bulgars in the Cerna bend and continue the advance northward after the capture of Polog. All of Culse Hill, which may mean the Chuke mountain range, is also reported in Servian hands.

The Roumanian forces in the north of the Karpathians open a new drive into Transylvania, taking a number of

The Man Who Shaves Himself, says—

"GET out of the old habit—the *barber*—adopt the new—*shave yourself*, it's the simplest, safest, cleanest, most economical thing in the world to do."

GEM
GEM DAMASKEENE BLADES
RAZOR

The blade-saving, smooth-shaving GEM is a real SAFETY because it *cuts* the beard close without pulling or irritating the face—the perfect adjustment of frame and handle ensures the blade being held always at the natural cutting angle.

$1.00

Outfit includes razor complete with 7 Gem Damaskeene Blades, shaving and stropping handles—all in handsome case.

GEM Damaskeene Blades are made of the finest Damaskeene steel—the keenest blades made, and stropping adds to their keen cutting qualities. **35c for 7.**

All Live Dealers

GEM CUTLERY CO., Inc., New York
Canadian Branch: 591 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal

The Pratt Teachers' Agency
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools. Advises parents about schools. **WM. O. PRATT, Mgr.**

TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS. Containing new translations by AYLMER MAUDE. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

You can take hills on high if you will clean your cylinders with

JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

Cures 80% of Your Engine Troubles

That knocking in your engine—the difficulty you have climbing hills—poor pick-up—lack of power—noisy motor—preignition—are caused by carbon. Use Johnson's Carbon Remover and your engine will run like it did the first 500 miles—*quietly and full of "pep"*.

You Can Do It Yourself

Five minutes' time and no labor required. Lift your hood and pour an ounce into each cylinder—go to bed—get up in the morning and drive with a perfectly clean engine. You can save from $3.00 to $5.00 over any other method without loss of time and with better results.

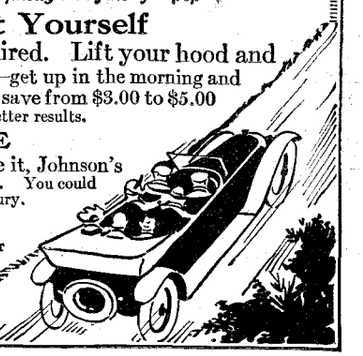
OUR GUARANTEE

No matter how much you use or how you use it, Johnson's Carbon Remover cannot injure any part of your motor. You could soak your engine in it for days without the slightest injury.

SPECIAL OFFER

We will send you by prepaid express for $1.00 (bill or stamps) enough Johnson's Guaranteed Carbon Remover to thoroughly clean an ordinary four-cylinder motor three times.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. LD, Racine, Wis.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HAL-HAL-HAL-

graaf to the effect that 30,000 Belgians have been deported into exile by the German authorities. It is stated that all males between seventeen and thirty are being sent in cattle-cars to Germany. The Pope protests the reported action, and the State Department at Washington makes representations concerning it to Berlin.

November 11.—Confirmation of the rumored loss of the Russian dreadnought *Imperatritsa Maria* is given in an official report from Sofia. It states that the new vessel was sunk by a mine explosion near Sulina, or Feodossia Island, at the mouth of the Danube. It was launched in 1914, and had a 22,500-ton displacement.

An Austro-German proclamation calling for a volunteer Polish army to fight the Russians is posted in Lublin and Warsaw, reports Berlin.

The crew of the American steamer *Columbian* arrives in Coruña, Spain, with the report that the vessel was torpedoed by a Teutonic submarine on November 8. The reports that the boat had sent out wireless calls for help were previously disbelieved.

Six more vessels are sunk by German submarines, including three Norwegian, two British, and one Danish.

November 12.—It is reported by the rescued crew of the American vessel *Columbian* that the boat was stopt on November 6, in the midst of a storm, and kept under surveillance for two days, when the crew were ordered to leave her, and she was torpedoed.

November 13.—Ali Dinar, the rebellious Sultan of Darfur, is killed and his forces defeated by a British expeditionary force in the Sudan. Two hundred prisoners are captured, without any British losses.

Three more British steamers are sunk, and one Swedish vessel is seized and taken into a German port, according to admissions from London.

Gen. Sir Sam Hughes resigns as Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense, due to friction over his plans.

November 14.—Berlin issues figures setting the losses of Allied airplanes on the three fronts during October as exceeding 100, while the Germans lost 17.

New reports from the crew of the lost *Columbian* attest that the vessel was not torpedoed, but sunk by German bombs after the crew had been transferred to a Swedish steamer, with what baggage they desired to save.

The Japanese Government yields to the joint Anglo-American request that the islands seized by her in the South Seas, formerly belonging to Germany, be not retained after the war as Japanese territory. The belief is current that they will be ceded to England in exchange for territory on the Shantung Peninsula.

November 15.—British airplanes raid a Turkish camp at Maghdaba, in Egypt, dropping 400 pounds of explosive on enemy storehouses.

IN MEXICO

November 9.—Severe fighting between Carranza and Villista soldiers, with the latter victorious, takes place near Santa Rosalia, according to reports received at El Paso. It is also rumored that Ojinaga has been evacuated by the Carranzista garrison.

November 10.—El Paso hears that Chihuahua City has been evacuated on the approach of Villa, and that it is now in the hands of the bandits. General Gonzales asserts that the city is still held by Carranza, but reports Villista victories in the vicinity.

An Advertisement by
THE PULLMAN COMPANY

Cleanliness. To maintain in a condition of absolute cleanliness the large number of cars, constantly in operation in every part of the country under conditions of dust and dirt unavoidable in railroad operation and annually accommodating approximately twenty-five million passengers, requires an elaborate organization trained by years of experience and maintained at a large annual expenditure.

The modern Pullman car contains everything essential to cleanliness and sanitation which the best experts upon these subjects have been able to devise.

After every trip each car is thoroughly cleaned and at frequent intervals fumigated in accordance with state and federal standards.

To accomplish this three hundred and eighty-three cleaning stations, with over four thousand yard employes, are maintained in various cities.

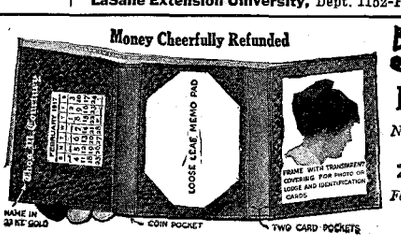
By such thorough and consistent effort every Pullman passenger receives the greatest possible protection from the discomfort of dust and dirt usually associated with railway travel.

The University of Chicago
HOME STUDY
25th Year
in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.
For detailed information address
U. of C. (Div. R) Chicago, Ill.

Mitchell Tower

LAW STUDY AT HOME
Become a lawyer and big success awaits you. Legally trained men win high positions in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. Be independent—be a leader. Thousands of lawyers are earning **$3,000 to $10,000 Annually**
We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. We prepare you to pass bar examination in any state. Money refunded according to our Guarantee Bond if dissatisfied. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Thousands of successful students enrolled. Low cost, easy terms. Big Law Library and modern course in Public Speaking free if you enroll now. Get our valuable 120 page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them—now.
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 1152-FC, **Chicago**

LANDA "Preparedness" BILLFOLD
Elegant, Practical Xmas Gift—Model result of 25 years' experience. Combines *currency fold*, coin purse, card case, memo pad, 1917 calendar, identification card and photo frame. Made of finest, soft, black Seal Grain Leather. **Compact,** thin, flexible. Will fit any pocket—for ladies or gentlemen. Size closed, 3x3 5-8 inches; open, 8 1-4 x 3 5-8. **Special Price,** direct to consumer, **50c.** $5.40 doz., postpaid. *Ordinarily $1.00 each.* Any name or monogram in **23 kt. gold FREE.** Packed in handsome gift box, containing engraved Xmas card and tinsel cord.
Landa "Biltmore," same finest Morocco Leather. **Special Price,** direct to consumer, **$1.00.** *Worth $2.50 each.* $10.00 doz. postpaid. Order either kind for yourself and friends. Send today draft, M. O. or postage stamps. *Order shipped day received.* Write for Landa Xmas Gifts catalog.
A. Landa & Sons Co., Mfrs. Dept. 17 G. Chicago

Money Cheerfully Refunded


50c
Postpaid
Name Engraved Free in
23-kt. Gold
For Ladies and Gentlemen

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

To California *and* Hawaii

SPECIAL Tours leave Chicago every Saturday evening during the Fall and Winter, via **Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line.**

An experienced representative accompanies each Tour. All Expense or Independent Travel—whole or part trip. We look after all your travel comforts. Let us send you "Winter Tours" book containing full information about our First Class Tours.

S. A. HUTCHISON, Manager
Department of Tours
Room 206 226 W. Jackson St.
CHICAGO 715

HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA

A city with the romance of Old Spain and the conveniences of today. Splendid hotels; a delightful tropical climate. Horse racing at Oriental Park.

NASSAU IN THE BAHAMAS

Blue skies and a perfect climate. The ideal place for polo, motoring, tennis and surf-bathing. Large modern hotels.
Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays from New York.

MEXICO

Regular sailings for Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Through the Panama Canal

West Coast ports Central America, and Salina Cruz, Mexico, direct. Regular sailings. Connections at Cristobal (Colon) for South America and the Orient.
Splendid accommodations on roomy passenger steamers, sailing under the American flag. *For literature and information apply*

WARD LINE
New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
Foot of Wall Street, New York

HOTEL COLLEGE ARMS
DE LAND, FLORIDA

High elevation in the heart of Eastern Florida. Pure, dry air. Electric light, steam heat. *New 18 hole Golf Course (with grass putting greens).*
Tennis, Riding and Driving.
Open January 1st
Theo. C. Brooks, Mgr.

"FLORIDA BY SEA"
Delightful Sail

On fine steamers, at low fares, with best service, to Jacksonville from Boston, Providence, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Tickets include meals and stateroom berth on steamer. Send for particulars, or consult any ticket or tourist agent.

Merchants & Miners Trans. Co.
W. P. TURNER, G.P.A., Baltimore, Md.
"FINEST COASTWISE TRIPS in the WORLD"

Through the Florida Everglades

See the wild beauty and strange sights of tropical Florida by taking the Scenic Route through the Everglades, across Lake Okeechobee, the largest fresh water lake in this region, and down the beautiful Caloosahatchee River. Make this trip the feature of your sojourn in Florida. Boat connects Fort Lauderdale on East Coast with Fort Myers on West Coast, passing en route through home of Seminole Indians, haunts of beautiful birds of plumage, and famous Moorehaven and LaBelle farming and grazing section. Tourists should include this attractive and unusual trip in their plans. Send for folder and rate to FORBES PIONEER BOAT LINES, Inc., General Offices, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

CUBA, A WINTER PARADISE

Title of a beautifully illustrated 64 page booklet telling you all about the enchanting island of *Cuba* sent on receipt of 3 cents postage.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA
Frank Roberts, G. P. A. Suite 1114 42 Broadway, New York

Travel and Resort Directory

At the Rainbow's End
is Nassau-Bahamas

a quaintly foreign colony, wonderfully rich in the romantic strangeness and astounding color of the Tropics.

From December to April the climate is that of June, while but a short distance away, cities in the United States are being racked unceasingly by storm.

Wouldn't a month or two in Nassau with its marvelous surf bathing, big game fishing, tennis and golf, be a holiday to remember?

Wouldn't you come home wonderfully "fit"?

Write today for "Nassau-Bahamas" and Hotel, Boarding House and Furnished Villa Register. The time to go is this winter, and the time to plan is NOW.

Bahamas Government Agent
450 Fourth Ave. New York City

CRUISES

Two luxurious 24 day cruises on specially chartered American steamers to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama and Costa Rica. Sailing Feb. 10 and Feb. 24.

California and Hawaii

Delightful tours on the highest plane of travel. Frequent departures during the winter months.

Also Tours to South America, Japan and China and Australasia

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Dept. 5, 17 Temple Place, Boston
New York Phila. Chicago San Francisco

JAPAN—CHINA

Two Tours leaving in the Winter and Summer. Visiting Japan during the Cherry Blossom Season.

SOUTH AMERICA—Small Select Party leaving New York Feb. 3d. Visiting all points of interest.

CALIFORNIA AND HONOLULU—Fall, Winter and Spring Tours.

Write for particulars specifying trip.

GILLESPIE, KINPORTS & BEARD
309 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City 1115 Walnut St., Phila.

125,000 acre game preserve on Georgia Coast, near Jekyl Island. Wild turkeys, deer, ducks, and birds in abundance.

Splendid fishing and boating.

Fine motor roads, magnificent scenery, climate that makes January like June.

Golf course at club.

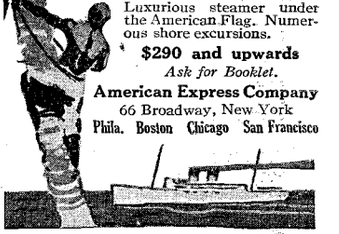
New clubhouse open Dec. 10. Rates upon request. Write for free descriptive booklet.

Through Pullman Service from New York and North, via Seaboard Air Line Railway. Address

E. M. Thorp, Mgr.
Townsend, Ga.

WEST INDIES—SOUTH AMERICA
Leisurely, luxurious travel
TEMPLE TOURS, 149 Tremont St., Boston

To the Tropics A Cruise



***The American Express* Travel Department announces *A Cruise to the West Indies* visiting Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica.**

24 restful days away from Winter in the romantic American Tropics.

Luxurious steamer under the American Flag. Numerous shore excursions.

$290 and upwards
Ask for Booklet.

American Express Company
66 Broadway, New York
Phila. Boston Chicago San Francisco

Classified Columns

PERSONAL

CASH—For any discarded jewelry; for any watches or diamonds; for any discarded false teeth. Send us any diamonds, watches, old gold, platinum or silver jewelry, new or broken, any false teeth, with or without gold, any dental fillings, painters' gold leaf cotton, or auto magneto points, nothing too large or too small. We send value in cash on receipt of goods. Your goods returned at our expense should our offer be refused within ten days. Established 1899. Liberty Refining Company, 432 F. Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

BE EXCLUSIVE in your holiday gifts and purchases. Scenes of quaint New Orleans Latin Quarter. Dozen photograph prints (8x10) postpaid on receipt $5.00; 6 for $3.00.
THE LATIN QUARTER STUDIOS
317 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUILD A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN and escape salaried drudgery for life. Learn the Collection Business. Limited field: little competition. Few opportunities so profitable. Send for "Pointers" today.
AMERICAN COLLECTION SERVICE,
56 State Street, Detroit, Mich.

HELP WANTED

MEN—WOMEN WANTED. $100 month. Government jobs. Vacancies constantly. Write immediately for list positions obtainable. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. S 120, Rochester, N. Y.

LANTERN SLIDES

LANTERN SLIDES of all kinds made to order from negatives, prints, or any other original. 15 years experience. References given. Circular on request.
G. R. SWAIN, A.M., Ann Arbor, Michigan

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. Patents obtained through D. SWIFT being sold to big manufacturers. Write today for free book of 307 needed inventions, and surpassing references. D. SWIFT, 329 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

IDEAS WANTED.— Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Books and advice FREE. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Send sketch or model for examination and opinion. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F St., Washington, D. C.

Classified Columns

REAL ESTATE

For Sale
NEW FLORIDA BUNGALOW

Close to Bellair Golf Links and hotel. 8 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch, beautiful trees. Price low, or might rent.

DONALD ALVORD, Owner
417 McCormick Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

Best stock of guaranteed typewriters, $10 up. Remingtons, Olivers, Monarchs, Underwoods. Factory rebuilt at great cost saving. Write for our catalog No. 78E.
WHITEHEAD TYPEWRITER CO.
186 N. LaSalle St., Chicago.

DUPLICATING DEVICES

"MODERN" DUPLICATOR—A BUSINESS GETTER. $1 up. 50 to 75 copies from pen, pencil, typewriter. No glue or gelatine. 35,000 firms use it. 30 Days' Trial. You need one. Booklet Free. J. G. Durkin, Reeves & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED

A MANUFACTURER wants eight high grade men as distributors to take exclusive rights in open territory.
REQUIREMENTS —some experience in selling—good personal appearance—car owners preferred—must have sufficient capital to finance themselves while developing their business—to maintain their own office and start with a small initial stock of merchandise.
ALCEMO MFG. CO.,
Desk 10, Newark, New Jersey.

Nationally known firm wants a few more live wire Salesmen for its Advertising Thermometers Department. Whole or Part Time. Commission basis only. Build up a big business in your locality, repeat orders the rule. Write today giving experience and references. Sales Manager: TAYLOR BROTHERS COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN. — $6,000 Accidental Death, $30.00 Weekly Accident Benefit, $25.00 Weekly Sick Benefit, $10.50 yearly, half amount $5.50. $250,000 deposited Insurance Department. Experience unnecessary, steady income. Registration Dept. C, Newark, N. J.

A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for *their benefit.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Two hundred armed Mexicans seize two border towns, Guadaloupe and San Ignacio, without opposition from populace or garrison, according to dispatches from El Paso. The possessors are said to have been a force of "Legalists," operating with the support of the Carranza faction. A dispatch from Eagle Pass avers that General Murguia's troops have retaken Parral and Santa Rosalia.

November 12.—An indiscriminate massacre of nearly 100 women, children, and Carranzista soldiers by Zapata soldiers is reported in papers from Mexico City. It took place when a train was stopt near Contreras, State of Morelos. Only one person, so far as known, escaped death.

November 13.—El Paso hears that General Murguia is to succeed General Trevino in the Chihuahua command since the latter's campaign against the outlaws has failed. General Trevino is expected to return to his former quarters at Monterey.

FOREIGN

GENERAL

November 9.—The Swedish Academy awards the Nobel prize for literature for 1915 to Romain Rolland, the French novelist. The 1916 prize goes to the Swedish poet, Verner Heidenstam.

November 11.—The Duke of Devonshire, the new Governor-General of Canada, arrives in Halifax and is installed in office.

DOMESTIC

November 9.—It is claimed that the Prohibition vote reached 350,000, with Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana added to the "dry" list, and the "bone-dry" amendment passed in Oregon.

November 10.—Charles N. Flagg, noted as a portrait-painter, dies suddenly at Hartford, Conn., aged sixty-eight.

The vote of the Electoral College is stated to be 272 votes for President Wilson and 259 for Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate. The estimated popular plurality for the President is over 400,000. The count is still incomplete, however, in California and Minnesota, tho these two States are conceded to Wilson and Hughes, respectively.

Secretary of State Lansing announces that, according to advices from Vienna, Count Tarnowski has been appointed Ambassador to the United States, to succeed Dr. Dumba, recalled in September, 1915.

November 13.—Dr. Percival Lowell, well-known as an astronomer and as the chief exponent of the theory that Mars is inhabited, dies at Flagstaff, Ariz., of apoplexy. He was sixty-one years old.

The Railroad Brotherhoods serve notice on the National Conference Committee that unless the injunction suits entered by the railroads against the Adamson Bill are withdrawn before January 1, 1917, the strike order, voted before the passage of the bill, will be enforced and the general strike called.

November 14.—Henry George, jr., noted as an economist and single-tax and free-trade advocate, dies in Washington, D. C., aged fifty-four.

Nine hundred and sixty-eight vessels, with tonnage aggregating 405,894, are announced added to American registry during the first ten months of 1916.

Seven railroads file injunction suits in the Federal Court to void the Adamson eight-hour-day law. Its constitutionality under the fifth and eighth amendments is to be attacked, say the railroad employers.

Virginia Hot Springs

Spend the Winter Months at Virginia Hot Springs, the one spot in all America where "a cure" can be taken just as comfortably as in the Spring, Summer or Fall.

The inestimable benefits of the healing waters (naturally heated 106°) have won international recognition for Virginia Hot Springs as one of the *world's most famous resorts* where the climate, scenic beauty and general surroundings are unsurpassed.

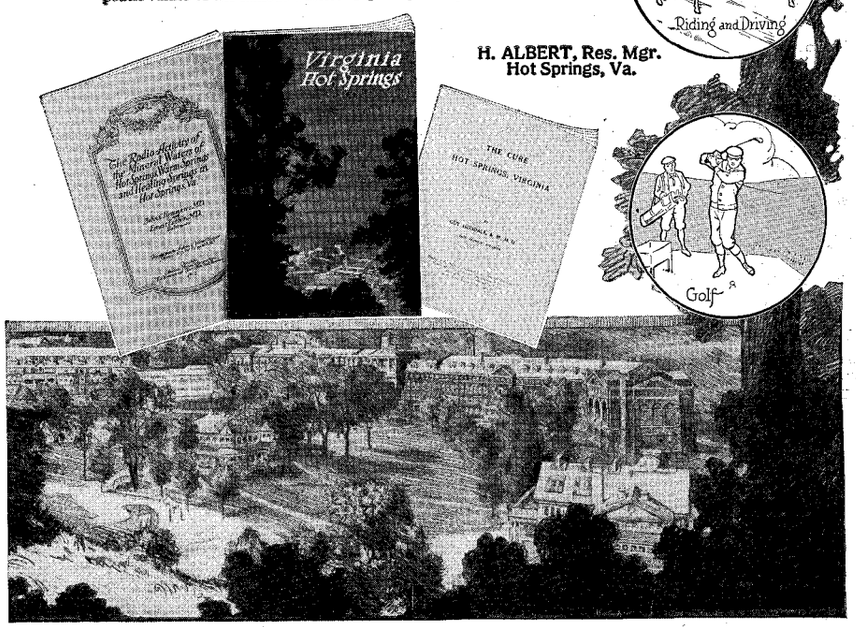
The completely equipped modern Bath House, connected with the Hotel by an enclosed sunlighted viaduct—the *Spout Bath*, famous for Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous diseases, Sciatica, etc.—the exceptional medical attention and the opportunity for *absolute rest*, materially enhance the value of "the cure."

Riding and driving over delightful mountain trails, *Golfing* on one of the sportiest courses in America and a variety of *other sports give an added* zest to outdoor recreation.

The well known *Homestead standard of equipment and service* maintained throughout the year.

The Homestead Book

graphically illustrates and describes the many charms of this ideal winter resort and fully dilates upon the therapeutic values of the famous waters. Copies upon request.



H. ALBERT, Res. Mgr.
Hot Springs, Va.

"Where was Moses when the Light Went Out"

If you have electric lights in your home, install the **SIX-IN-ONE** Fuse Plug. Then you will never be inconvenienced by a darkened house.

With the old fashioned single fuse plug you have to send for an electrician when your lights go out. The **SIX-IN-ONE** Fuse Plug will save you this inconvenience and expense. *Approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters* For homes, hotels, factories, theatres, etc electrical dealers and Central Stations. If tainable, write us. Price 35c per plug of

ATLAS SELLING AGENCY, Inc.
450 Fourth Avenue New York

English Furniture
of the Eighteenth Century

By Herbert Cescinsky

The work *par excellence* for the collector, the connoisseur, and the lover of antique furniture, by one of the most eminent living authorities on all departments of the subject. **Three sumptuous volumes,** crowded with photographic reproductions of historic pieces and forming an art production of extraordinary beauty. Full descriptions of thousands of examples, besides many unique features to be found nowhere else.

The Most Complete Furniture Guide Published

This splendid work constitutes the most complete guide on English period furniture ever published. It covers all sorts and styles, including hardware accessories, and no vogue or type is missing. It will prove invaluable to the architect, decorator, and designer, and is an authoritative work of reference.

Superbly Beautiful Illustrations

1,300 of these, culled from over 10,000 photographs specially taken for this work and possessing superior merit to anything of the kind that has ever before appeared. *All measurements carefully given in every description. Price, $50.00 net, the set.* Illustrated descriptive circular on application.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 880, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Let's Pull Together"

"It will add months to the life of your battery," says the Willard Service Station man.

At every one of over 800 Willard Service Stations you'll find Willard-trained men like me.

We're on the job not simply to work *for* you, but *with* you.

There's only one kind of service profitable to us both in the long run—not what looks cheapest to you, nor what looks like most profit to me—but *expert handling* of the thing that *ought to be done* in your particular case.

Any battery will wear out in time. Batteries are like tires, they don't last forever. And how long they last depends on the care they get and the service they have to give.

Your battery may be at any one of four stages:

1. It may be in perfect condition.

2. It may need charging, because your starter and lights have taken out more than your generator has put back.

3. It may need repairs. The time is sure to come when the insulation breaks down in any battery. In that case it may pay to re-insulate it and give it a new lease of life.

4. It may be so old, or so worn out by hard service and neglect, that it will pay you to buy a new one.

In any one of these four cases you can trust my advice or my service, *because I have been trained for my job by Willard factory experts.*

Let's pull together. Drop in to see me *now*, before trouble comes, and I'll tell you how to avoid it.

Copyright Registered 1916

Write for address of nearest Willard Service Station to Willard Storage Battery Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED